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John McDavitt

### **BOX PATENT APPLICATION**

**Assistant Commissioner for Patents** Washington, DC 20231

> RE: U. S. Patent Application Entitled: MODIFIED RETINOBLASTOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS - Hong-Ji Xu et al. (UTMDACC: 506)

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing is a 258 page patent specification including 43 claims and an abstract. Also included are Formal Drawings for Figures 1-5, which represent 9 drawings on 5 sheets. The specification and drawings constitute the application of Hong-Ji Xu, Shi-Xue Hu, William F. Benedict and Yunli Zhou for the captioned application.

Also transmitted herewith is a diskette containing the computer-readable form of those sequences in the specification, a Statement as Required Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(f), and a separate paper copy of the sequence listing.

Please note that this application is filed without an inventor Declaration and Assignment, a Declaration Claiming Small Entity Status, a Power of Attorney, and filing fees. Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b) and (d), the Applicant requests the Patent and Trademark Office to accept this application and accord a serial number and filing date as of the date this application is

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents February 19, 1998 Page 2

deposited with the U.S. Postal Service for Express Mail. Further, the Applicant requests that the NOTICE OF MISSING PARTS-FILING DATE GRANTED pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(d) be sent to the undersigned Applicant's representative.

Please date stamp and return the enclosed postcard to evidence receipt of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

David W. Tholes

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A: 144840(33RC01!.DOC)

# APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

for

# MODIFIED RETINOBLASTOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS

by

Hong-Ji Xu

Shi-Xue Hu

William F. Benedict

and

Yunli Zhou

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John McDavitt

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## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

The present application claims the priority of co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/038,118, filed February 20, 1997, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety without disclaimer. The government owns rights in the present invention pursuant to grant numbers R01-CA 67274 and R01-EY 06195 from the National Institutes of Health, and grant number ATP004949018 from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board.

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to the field of molecular and cellular biology. More particularly, it concerns modifications of the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor. The present invention further relates to the use of the instant modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressors in situations where providing a tumor suppressor or normal cell growth suppressor is indicated.

# 2. Description of Related Art

Cancers and tumors are the second most prevalent cause of death in the United States, causing approximately 450,000 deaths per year. One in three Americans will develop cancer, and one in five will die of cancer (Scientific American Medicine, part 12, I, 1, section dated 1987). While substantial progress has been made in identifying some of the likely environmental and hereditary causes of cancer, the statistics for the cancer death rate indicates a need for substantial improvement in the therapy for cancer and related diseases and disorders.

A number of genes have been implicated in the etiology of cancer. These genes have been identified in connection with hereditary forms of cancer, and in a large number of well-studied tumor cells. Study of cancer genes has helped provide some understanding of the process of tumorigenesis. While a great deal more remains to be learned about cancer genes, the presently known cancer genes serve as useful models for understanding tumorigenesis. Cancer genes are broadly classified into "oncogenes" which, when activated, promote tumorigenesis, and "tumor suppressor genes" which, when damaged, fail to suppress tumorigenesis. While these classifications provide a useful method for conceptualizing tumorigenesis, it is also possible that

a particular gene may play differing roles depending upon the particular allelic form of that gene, its regulatory elements, the genetic background and the tissue environment in which it is operating.

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The oncogenes are somatic cell genes that are mutated from their wild-type alleles (the art refers to these wild-type alleles as protooncogenes) into forms which are able to induce tumorigenesis under certain conditions. There is presently a substantial literature on known and putative oncogenes and the various alleles of these oncogenes. For example, the oncogenes ras and myc are considered as models for understanding oncogenic processes in general. The ras oncogene is believed to encode a cytoplasmic protein, and the myc oncogene is believed to encode a nuclear protein. Neither the ras oncogene nor the myc oncogene alone is able to induce full transformation of a normal cell into a tumor cell, but full tumorigenesis usually occurs when both the ras and myc oncogenes are present and expressed together in the same cell (Weinberg, 1989). Such collaborative effects have been observed between a number of other studied oncogenes.

The collaborative model of oncogene tumorigenesis must be qualified by the observation that a cell expressing the ras oncogene that is surrounded by normal cells does not undergo full transformation. However, if most of the surrounding cells are also ras-expressing, then the ras oncogene alone is sufficient to induce tumorigenesis in a ras-expressing cell. This observation validates the multiple hit theory of tumorigenesis because a change in the tissue environment of the cell hosting the oncogene may be considered a second hit. An alternative and equally valid hypothesis is that events that collaborate with the activation of an oncogene such as ras or myc may include the inactivation of a negative regulatory factor or factors, i.e., a tumor suppressor protein (Weinberg, 1989; Goodrich et al., 1992a).

Tumor suppressor genes are genes that, in their wild-type alleles, express proteins that suppress abnormal cellular proliferation. When the gene coding for a tumor suppressor protein is mutated or deleted, the resulting mutant protein or the complete lack of a tumor suppressor protein may fail to correctly regulate cellular proliferation. This can lead to abnormal cellular

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proliferation, particularly if there is already existing damage to the cellular regulatory mechanism. The lack of control of cellular proliferation has been linked to the development of a wide variety of human cancers (Weinberg, 1991). A number of well-studied human tumors and tumor cell lines have been shown to have missing or nonfunctional tumor suppressor genes.

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Examples of tumor suppressor genes and candidate tumor suppressor genes include, but are not limited to, the retinoblastoma (RB) gene (Friend et al., 1986; Fung et al., 1987; Lee et al., 1987a), the wild-type p53 gene (Finlay et al., 1989; Baker et al., 1990), the deleted in colon carcinoma (DCC) gene (Fearon et al., 1990a; 1990b), the neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) gene (Wallace et al., 1990; Viskochil et al., 1990; Cawthon et al., 1990), the Wilms tumor (WT-1) gene (Call et al., 1990; Gessler et al., 1990; Pritchard-Jones et al., 1990), the von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease tumor suppressor gene (Duan et al., 1995), the Maspin (Zou et al., 1994), Brush-1 (Schott et al., 1994) and BRCA 1 genes (Miki et al., 1994; Futreal et al., 1994) for breast cancer, and the multiple tumor suppressor (MTS) or p16 gene (Serrano et al., 1993; Kamb et al., 1994). The list of putative tumor suppressor genes is large and growing, with the total number of tumor suppressor genes expected to be well beyond 50 (Knudson, 1993).

The first tumor suppressor gene identified was the retinoblastoma (RB) gene, which causes the hereditary retinoblastoma (Knudson, 1971; Murphree and Benedict, 1984; Knudson, 1985). The retinoblastoma (RB) gene, which was cloned in the middle 1980s, is one of the best studied tumor suppressor genes. The size of the RB gene complementary DNA (cDNA), about 4.7 kb, permits ready manipulation of the gene, and has led to the insertion of the RB gene into a number of cell lines. The RB gene has been shown to be missing or defective in a majority of retinoblastomas, sarcomas of the soft tissues and bones, and in approximately 20 to 40 percent of breast, lung, prostate and bladder carcinomas (Lee *et al.*, WO 90/05180; Bookstein *et al.*, 1991; Benedict *et al.*, 1990).

The most direct proof that the cloned RB gene is indeed a tumor suppressor gene is the observed recovery of tumor suppression function in RB-minus tumor cells from the introduction of a cloned intact copy of the RB gene. A number of reports have indicated that replacement of

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the normal RB gene in RB-defective tumor cells from disparate types of human cancers could suppress their tumorigenic activity in nude mice (Huang *et al.*, 1988; Goodrich and Lee, 1993; Zhou *et al.*, 1994b). The tumor cell lines studied were derived from widely disparate types of human cancers such as the retinoblastoma, osteosarcoma, carcinomas of the bladder, prostate, breast and lung.

While it was observed that introduction of a functional wild-type, full-length retinoblastoma gene (RB<sup>110</sup>) into an RB-minus tumor cell "normalizes" the cell, it was not expected that tumor cells which already have normal RB<sup>110</sup> gene expression ("RB<sup>+</sup>") would respond to RB<sup>110</sup> gene therapy, because it was presumed that adding additional RB expression could not correct a non-RB genetic defect. This has in fact been shown for the case of the RB<sup>+</sup> osteosarcoma cell line U-2 OS, where the introduction of an extra p110<sup>RB</sup> coding gene did not change the neoplastic phenotype (Huang *et al.*, 1988). Thus, there remains a need for a broad-spectrum tumor suppressor gene for treating abnormally proliferating cells having any type of genetic defect.

The RB<sup>110</sup> cDNA open reading frame sequence (McGee *et al.*, 1989) contains a second in-frame AUG codon located in exon 3, at nucleotides 355-357. The protein initiated from this second AUG codon lacks the N-terminal 112 amino acid residues of the full-length RB protein, and is termed pRB<sup>94</sup> (Xu *et al.*, 1994b). In U.S. Patent 5,496,731 (incorporated herein by reference), the inventors showed that RB-defective tumor cells expressing exogenous pRB<sup>94</sup> did not progress through the cell cycle, as evidenced by their failure to incorporate [<sup>3</sup>H]-thymidine into DNA. In contrast, the percent of tumor cells undergoing DNA replication were only slightly lower in cells producing the exogenous pRB<sup>110</sup> (the wild-type pRB protein) than in cells that were RB<sup>-</sup>. Even more striking was that the pRB<sup>94</sup> expression also significantly reduced colony formation of two RB<sup>+</sup> (with normal RB alleles) tumor cell lines examined, namely the fibrosarcoma cell line, HT1080, and the cervical carcinoma cell line, HeLa (Xu *et al.*, 1994b), while no such effects were observed when an additional pRB<sup>110</sup>-coding gene(s) was introduced

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by transfection using plasmid vectors (Fung et al., 1993) or by microcell fusion (Anderson et al., 1994).

However, there is a paucity of tumor suppressor proteins in the art which have all of the properties necessary to facilitate their use in the treatment of diseases, particularly cancer.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressors of the present invention overcome the shortcomings of those described in the art, providing a broad spectrum tumor suppressor with surprising beneficial effects.

The present invention provides broad-spectrum modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins that are suprisingly at least as effective, and in most cases more effective, than the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins in inhibiting cell growth. In particular embodiments, the invention provides retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins that have a modified N-terminal region. The invention further provides methods of making and using the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins, particularly in circumstances wherein cell growth inhibition is desired. Thus the present invention provides methods for treating diseases, as exemplified by, but not limited to cancer, that are characterized by abnormal cellular proliferation.

A broad-spectrum tumor suppressor gene is a genetic sequence coding for a protein that, when inserted into and expressed in an abnormally proliferating host cell, *e.g.*, a tumor cell, suppresses abnormal proliferation of that cell irrespective of the cause of the abnormal proliferation.

Thus, the invention provides an isolated DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup> or pRB<sup>56</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification. The

terms "pRB<sup>94</sup>" and "pRB<sup>56</sup>" refer to retinoblastoma proteins that have a molecular weight of 94 kDa and 56 kDa, respectively. As understood in the art, the pRB<sup>94</sup> and pRB<sup>56</sup> retinoblastoma proteins are fragments of the full length wild-type retinoblastoma protein that have 112 and 379 contiguous amino acids deleted from the N-terminus, respectively.

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The term "N-terminal", or "N-terminal region", as used herein, will be understood to refer to the region of a protein corresponding to as much as the first approximately 40% of the amino acid sequence. Thus, these terms will be understood to include up to about the first 5%, the first 10%, the first 15%, the first 20%, the first 25%, the first 30% or the first 35% of the amino acid sequence of a protein. However, these values are only approximations, and therefore will be understood to include intermediate values, such as 2%, 3%, 6%, 7%, 11%, 13%, 17%, 18%, 22%, 26%, 33%, 37%, 38%, 41%, 42% and the like.

The term "modified", as used herein, refers to deletions and/or mutations of the wild-type protein sequence. In certain embodiments, it may also refer to insertion of a heterologous amino acid or amino acids into the wild-type protein sequence. In yet other aspects, the term may refer to post-translational alteration of the wild-type amino acid sequence.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal region that comprises a first sequence region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted. The deletion may produce a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein with a biological activity equal to, or in certain embodiments, greater than the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein.

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In a particular embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein wherein at least two amino acids have been deleted from the first sequence region. In other embodiments of the invention at least about five amino acids, at least about ten amino acids, at least about 25 amino acids, at least about 50 amino acids, at least about 75 amino acids or at least about 100 amino acids have been deleted from the first sequence

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region. It will be understood that intermediate deletion sizes are also contemplated, such as, but not limited to, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98 or 99 amino acids and the like.

In other aspects of the invention, the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein wherein at least about 150 amino acids, at least about 200 amino acids, at lest about 250 amino acids, at least about 300 amino acids or at least about 370 amino acids have been deleted from the first sequence region. However, intermediate sized deletions are also provided, exemplified by, but not limited to, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377 or 378 amino acid deletions. Other intermediate values are disclosed throughout the specification.

In one embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal region that comprises at least a first sequence region located between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 50 from which at least one

amino acid has been deleted. It will be understood that "between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 50" includes amino acid 1 and amino acid 50, and it is thus so with other deletions described herein. Amino acid 1 is the N-terminal amino acid, and the numbers increase toward the C-terminus.

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In further embodiments of the invention, the first sequence region is located between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 100, between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 150, between about amino acid 151 and about amino acid 200, between about amino acid 201 and about amino acid 250 or between about amino acid 251 and about amino acid 300.

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In other embodiments of the present invention, the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein wherein the first sequence region is located between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 100, between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 150, between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 200, between about amino acid 300.

In a particular aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein wherein the first sequence region is located between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 150. In additional aspects of the invention the first sequence region is located between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 200, between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 250 or between about amino acid 151 and about amino acid 300.

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In further embodiments of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein wherein the first sequence region is located between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 200, between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 250, between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 300, between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 250, between about amino acid 31 and about amino acid 31 and about amino acid 31 and about amino acid 370.

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In yet another aspect of the invention the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein is a modified retinoblastoma protein wherein about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 34 have been deleted from the first sequence region. The location of these particular amino acids is in reference to the human wild-type retinoblastoma protein, but will be understood to correspond to analogous regions of homologous retinoblastoma proteins. In yet another aspect of the invention about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 55 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In still another aspect of the invention about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 78 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In a particular aspect of the invention about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 97 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In an additional aspect of the invention about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 148 have been deleted from the first sequence region.

In another embodiment of the invention the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein is a modified retinoblastoma protein wherein about amino acid 31 through about amino acid 107 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In another embodiment of the invention about amino acid 77 through about amino acid 107 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In a further embodiment of the invention about amino acid 111 through about amino acid 181 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In yet another embodiment of the invention about amino acid 111 through about amino acid 241 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In still another embodiment of the invention about amino acid 181 through about amino acid 241 have been deleted from the first sequence region. In a particular embodiment of the invention about amino acid 242 through about amino acid 300 have been deleted from the first sequence region.

In one aspect of the invention the N-terminal region of the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein further comprises at least a second sequence region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted. In a particular aspect of the invention, about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 34, and about amino acid 76 through about amino acid 112 have been deleted. In a further aspect of the invention about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 55, and about

amino acid 76 through about amino acid 112 have been deleted.

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Another embodiment of the invention provides a DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification wherein the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising at least a first N-terminal mutation, and wherein the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has an increased biological activity in comparison to the biological activity of the corresponding wild type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein. In one embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a mutation at position 111. In another embodiment of the invention the modified retinoblastoma protein comprises glycine at position 111 in place of aspartic acid.

In a further embodiment of the invention the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprises at least a second N-terminal mutation. In yet another embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a mutation at position 111 and a mutation at position 112. In still another embodiment of the invention the modified retinoblastoma protein comprises glycine at position 111 in place of aspartic acid, and aspartic acid at position 112 in place of glutamic acid. In a particular embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted, and which contains at least one amino acid mutation.

In one aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein that comprises a contiguous amino acid sequence from at least about position 370 to about position 928 of SEQ ID NO:2. In another aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein that comprises a contiguous amino acid sequence from at least about position 3 to about position 928 of SEQ ID NO:2. When used in this context, "a contiguous amino acid sequence" will be understood to be a contiguous amino acid sequence of at least about 8, about 10, about 12, about 15, about 20, about 25, about 50 or about 100 amino acids and so on up to the full length amino acid sequence.

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In a further aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:29. In yet another aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2691 of SEQ ID NO:28. When used herein in this context, "a contiguous nucleic acid sequence" will be understood to be a contiguous nucleic acid sequence of at least about 8, about 10, about 12, about 15, about 17, about 20, about 25, about 50 or about 100 nucleotides and so on up to the full length nucleotide sequence.

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In still another aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:31. In a particular aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2628 of SEQ ID NO:30. In an additional aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:33.

In another embodiment of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2559 of SEQ ID NO:32. In a further embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:35. In yet another embodiment of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2502 of SEQ ID NO:34. In still another embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:37. In a particular embodiment of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2349 of SEQ ID NO:36. In an additional embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:39.

In one aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2559 of SEQ ID NO:38. In another aspect of the invention

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the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:41. In a further aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2697 of SEQ ID NO:40. In yet another aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:43. In still another aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2583 of SEQ ID NO:42. In a particular aspect of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:45. In an additional aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2397 of SEQ ID NO:44.

In one embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:47. In another embodiment of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2613 of SEQ ID NO:46. In a further embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:49. In yet another embodiment of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2619 of SEQ ID NO:48. In still another embodiment of the invention the gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:51. In a particular embodiment of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2790 of SEQ ID NO:50.

The invention thus provides a gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma protein comprising a contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:29, SEQ ID NO:31, SEQ ID NO:33, SEQ ID NO:35, SEQ ID NO:37, SEQ ID NO:39, SEQ ID NO:41, SEQ ID NO:43, SEQ ID NO:45, SEQ ID NO:47, SEQ ID NO:49 or SEQ ID NO:51. In one aspect of the invention the gene comprises a contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2691 of SEQ ID NO:28, from between position 7 and position 2628 of SEQ ID NO:30, from between position 7 and position 2502 of

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SEQ ID NO:34, from between position 7 and position 2349 of SEQ ID NO:36, from between position 7 and position 2559 of SEQ ID NO:38, from between position 7 and position 2697 of SEQ ID NO:40, from between position 7 and position 2583 of SEQ ID NO:42, from between position 7 and position 2397 of SEQ ID NO:44, from between position 7 and position 2613 of SEQ ID NO:46, from between position 7 and position 2619 of SEQ ID NO:48 or from between position 7 and position 2790 of SEQ ID NO:50.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup> or pRB<sup>56</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification, where the DNA segment is operationally positioned under the control of a promoter. In one embodiment of the invention this DNA segment is operationally positioned under the control of a recombinant promoter. In another embodiment of the invention the DNA segment is further defined as a recombinant vector. In a particular aspect of the present invention, the recombinant vector is an adenoviral vector. In another aspect, the recombinant vector is a retroviral vector.

In a further embodiment of the invention the DNA segment is further defined as a component of a tetracycline responsive expression system. In yet another embodiment of the invention the DNA segment is operatively positioned downstream of a promoter comprising a tetracycline operator nucleic acid sequence; the tetracycline responsive expression system further comprising a second sequence region comprising an isolated gene encoding a fusion protein comprising a transcriptional transactivation domain operatively attached to a tetracycline repressor protein, the second sequence region operatively positioned downstream of a minimal promoter.

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In yet another embodiment of the invention the tetracycline responsive expression system is comprised within an adenoviral vector. In still another embodiment of the invention the adenoviral vector is comprised within a recombinant adenovirus.

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The invention also provides a DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification, which is comprised within a host cell. In one embodiment of the invention the host cell is a prokaryotic cell. In another embodiment of the invention the host cell is a eukaryotic cell. In a further embodiment of the invention the host cell is a human cell. In yet another embodiment of the invention the host cell is comprised within an animal. In a particular embodiment of the invention the animal is a human subject.

Another embodiment of the invention provides a DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification, which is dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

Yet another embodiment of the invention provides an isolated DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification, wherein the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein is characterized as: comprising an N-terminal region that comprises at least a first sequence region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted, and wherein the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has a biological activity at least about equivalent to the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein; or comprising an N-terminal region that comprises a first sequence region comprising at least one mutation, and wherein the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has an increased biological activity in comparison to the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein.

In certain aspects of the invention, the DNA segments as described above are contemplated for use in expressing a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, for example in a host cell. In other aspects, the DNA segments are contemplated for use in inhibiting cellular proliferation, or in the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting cellular

proliferation or treating cancer, for example in a human patient. Thus, the use of the instant DNA segments in the preparation of a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, in inhibiting cellular proliferation, and in the preparation of a medicament for inhibiting cellular proliferation or treating cancer is provided. In certain uses, the medicament is intended for administration to a human patient, or formulated for parenteral administration.

The invention further provides a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification.

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The invention also provides a recombinant host cell comprising a DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB $^{94}$ , the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification. In one aspect of the invention the host cell is a prokaryotic host cell. In another aspect of the invention the host cell is E. coli. In a further aspect of the invention the host cell is a eukaryotic host cell. In yet another aspect of the invention the host cell is a tumor cell. In still another aspect of the invention the DNA segment is introduced into the cell by means of a recombinant vector.

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The invention further provides a method of inhibiting cellular proliferation, comprising contacting a cell with an effective inhibitory amount of a first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification. In one embodiment of the invention the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprises a modified retinoblastoma protein from which amino acids 111 through 241 have been deleted. In another embodiment of the invention the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprises a modified retinoblastoma protein that comprises a mutation at position 111 and position 112. In a further embodiment of the invention the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein is prepared by expressing a DNA segment encoding the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein in a recombinant host cell and collecting the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein

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expressed by the cell. In yet another embodiment of the invention the cell is contacted with the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein by providing to the cell a DNA segment that expresses the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein in the cell. In still another embodiment of the invention the cell is provided with a tetracycline responsive expression vector system that expresses the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein in the cell. In a particular embodiment of the invention the vector system is an adenoviral vector system.

Another aspect of the invention provides a method of inhibiting cellular proliferation, comprising contacting a tumor cell with an effective inhibitory amount of a first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, the protein comprising an N-terminal modification. In one aspect of the invention the cell is located within an animal and the first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, or a gene encoding the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, is administered to the animal in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. As used herein, the term "gene" is defined as an isolated DNA segment that includes the coding region of the protein, or a portion thereof. Thus the term "gene" includes genomic DNA, cDNA or RNA encoding the protein.

In another aspect of the invention the animal is a human subject. In a further aspect of the invention the cell is further contacted with a second tumor suppressor protein. In yet another aspect of the invention the cell is contacted with a modified retinoblastoma protein and a wild-type retinoblastoma, p53 or other tumor suppressor protein.

The invention further provides a method of inhibiting cellular proliferation, comprising contacting a cell with a retinoblastoma protein and a p53 protein in a combined amount effective to inhibit cellular proliferation in the cell.

The invention also provides a method of treating cancer, comprising administering to an animal with cancer a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a biologically

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effective inhibitory amount of a first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, that comprises an N-terminal modification.

The terms "cancer" or "tumor" are clinically descriptive terms which encompass a myriad of diseases characterized by cells that exhibit unchecked and abnormal cellular proliferation. The term "tumor", when applied to tissue, generally refers to any abnormal tissue growth, *i.e.*, excessive and abnormal cellular proliferation. A tumor may be "benign" and unable to spread from its original focus, or "malignant" and capable of spreading beyond its anatomical site to other areas throughout the hostbody. The term "cancer" is an older term which is generally used to describe a malignant tumor or the disease state arising therefrom. Alternatively, the art refers to an abnormal growth as a neoplasm, and to a malignant abnormal growth as a malignant neoplasm.

Irrespective of whether the growth is classified as malignant or benign, the causes of excessive or abnormal cellular proliferation of tumor or cancer cells are not completely clear. Nevertheless, there is persuasive evidence that abnormal cellular proliferation is the result of a failure of one or more of the mechanisms controlling cell growth and division. It is also now believed that the mechanisms controlling cell growth and division include the genetic and tissue-mediated regulation of cell growth, mitosis and differentiation. These mechanisms are thought to act at the cell nucleus, the cell cytoplasm, the cell membrane and the tissue-specific environment of each cell. The process of transformation of a cell from a normal state to a condition of excessive or abnormal cellular proliferation is called tumorigenesis.

It has been observed that tumorigenesis is usually a multistep progression from a normal cellular state to, in some instances, a full malignancy. It is therefore believed that multiple "hits" upon the cell regulatory mechanisms are required for full malignancy to develop. Thus, in most instances, it is believed that there is no single cause of excessive proliferation, but that these disorders are the end result of a series of cumulative events.

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While a malignant tumor or cancer capable of unchecked and rapid spread throughout the body is the most feared and usually the deadliest type of tumor, even so-called benign tumors or growths can cause significant morbidity and mortality by their inappropriate growth. A benign tumor can cause significant damage and disfigurement by inappropriate growth in cosmetically sensitive areas, or by exerting pressure on central or peripheral nervous tissue, blood vessels and other critical anatomical structures.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The following drawings form part of the present specification and are included to further demonstrate certain aspects of the present invention. The invention may be better understood by reference to one or more of these drawings in combination with the detailed description of specific embodiments presented herein.

- FIG. 1. Relative activities of the modified hCMV promoters. The 5637 bladder carcinoma cells (lanes 1-5) and Saos2 osteocarcinoma cells (lanes 6-10) were transfected with reporter plasmids in which CAT gene expression was driven by the various modified (mhCMVp3, lanes 2 and 7; mhCMVp2, lanes 3 and 8; mhCMVp1, lanes 4 and 9) or full-length hCMV promoters (lanes 5 and 10). The % CAT activity is shown on the vertical axis. The CAT activity of the cells transfected with the plasmid carrying the full-length hCMV promoter (lanes 5 and 10) is defined as 100 percent.
- FIG. 2. Expression of tTA from the modified mCMVp-tTA cassette has no squelching effects on the 5637 cell growth. A method of staining cells with crystal violet followed by measuring  $OD_{550}$  was used for quantification of relative cell numbers  $(OD_{550}$  shown on vertical axis; Gillies  $et\ al.$ , 1986). Shown is the growth parent cells with ( $\triangle$ ) and without ( $\square$ ) tetracycline, and the mCMVp-tTA transfected cells with ( $\bullet$ ) and without (O) tetracycline. Days after transfection are shown on the horizontal axis.

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FIG. 3A, FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C. The effects of tetracycline-regulatable pRB expression on tumor cell growth (OD<sub>550</sub>; vertical axis). FIG. 3A. Representative long-term clone from the *RB*-reconstituted osteosarcoma cell line (Saos-2, clone 11). FIG. 3B. Representative long-term clone from the *RB*-reconstituted breast carcinoma cell line (MDA-MB-468, clone 19-4). FIG. 3C. Representative long-term clone from the *RB*-reconstituted bladder carcinoma cell line (5637, clone 34-6). The cells were grown in the presence of 0.5  $\mu$ g/ml of Tc ( $\square$ ) versus absence of Tc ( $\square$ ). Cell growth of the tumor cells stopped 1 to 2 days after pRB expression was turned on in Tc-free medium (days shown on horizontal axis). The growth cessation was irreversible at day 4 (arrows) after stimulation with fresh medium containing 15% serum (Saos-2), 10% serum plus 2  $\mu$ g/ml phytohemagglutinin (PHA; MDA-468) or 10% serum plus 4  $\mu$ g/ml of concanavalin A (Con A; 5637).

FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C. The effects of tetracycline-regulatable pRB expression on soft agar colony formation. FIG. 4A. Percent colony formation (vertical axis) for three independent Saos2 osteosarcoma cell line clones (RB110 Cl4, lane 2; RB110 Cl11, lane 3; RB110 Cl13, lane 4) and the Saos2 parent strain (lane 1). FIG. 4B. Percent colony formation (vertical axis) for two independent MDA-MB-468 breast carcinoma cell line clones (Rb110 Cl19-4, lane 2; Rb110Cl20-1, lane 3) and the MDA-MB-468 parent strain (lane 1). FIG. 4C. Percent colony formation (vertical axis) for two independent 5637 bladder carcinoma cell line clones (Rb110 Cl34-6, lane 2; Rb110 Cl36-9, lane 3) and the 5637 parent strain (lane 1). Soft agar colony formation of tumor cells with tetracycline-regulatable pRB expression was completely abrogated by induction of pRB in tetracycline-free medium. Colony formation is shown in the presence (open bar) and the absence (hatched bar) of tetracycline.

FIG. 5. Time course analysis of the pRB<sup>94</sup> and pRB<sup>110</sup> expression in representative, Tc-regulatable Saos-2 cell clones in Tc-free media and its effects on DNA synthesis, using a <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine incorporation assay. Lack of DNA synthesis as determined by failure of the tumor cells to incorporate thymidine implies growth cessation. The non-synchronized parental Saos-2 cell population (●) maintained steady DNA synthesis; Representative pRB<sup>110</sup>-reconstituted (■)

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and pRB<sup>94</sup>-reconstituted (\*) Saos-2 clones are illustrated. Percent <sup>3</sup>H-labeled cells is shown on the vertical axis, and the hours after removal of tetracycline is shown on the horizontal axis.

### **DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS**

### A. Tumor Suppressor Proteins

### 1. Retinoblastoma

Based upon study of the isolated RB cDNA clone, the predicted RB gene product has 928 amino acids and an expected molecular weight of 106 kDa (Lee *et al.*, 1987a; 1987b). The natural factor corresponding to the predicted RB gene expression product has been identified as a nuclear phosphoprotein having an apparent relative molecular mass (M<sub>r</sub>) of between 105 and 114 kDa (Lee *et al.*, 1987b; Xu *et al.*, 1989b; Yokota *et al.*, 1988; Whyte *et al.*, 1988). The literature generally refers to the protein encoded by the RB gene as p110<sup>RB</sup>. On SDS-PAGE normal human cells show an RB protein pattern consisting of a lower sharp band with an Mr of 110 kD and a broader, more variable region above this band with an M<sub>r</sub> ranging from 110 kD to 116 kD. The 110 kD band is the underphosphorylated RB protein, whereas the broader region represents the phosphorylated RB protein. The heterogeneity of the molecular mass results from a varying degree of phosphorylation (Xu *et al.*, 1989b).

After years of intense scrutiny, the biological functions of the RB gene are beginning to be understood (reviewed in Cooper and Whyte, 1989; Hamel et al., 1993; Horowitz, 1993; Riley et al., 1994; Wang et al., 1994; Weinberg, 1995). The RB protein shows cyclical changes in phosphorylation during the cell cycle. Most RB protein is unphosphorylated during G1 phase, but most (perhaps all) RB molecules are phosphorylated in S and G2 phases (Xu et al., 1989b; DeCaprio et al., 1989; Buchkovich et al., 1989; Chen et al., 1989; Mihara et al., 1989). The established components of the pRB pathway include the E2F transcription factors, which are involved in transcriptional control of numerous cellular genes responsible for the advances of cells through the cell cycle (Nevins, 1992; La Thangue, 1994). The pRB also interacts with certain G1 phase cyclins (Koff et al., 1992; Resnitzky and Reed, 1995; Geng et al., 1996). Therefore, the RB gene apparently plays a key role in cell growth regulation being involved in

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the major decisions during the G1 phase of the cell cycle which govern cell proliferation, quiescence and differentiation (Weinberg, 1995). Furthermore, only the underphosphorylated RB protein binds to SV40 large T antigen. Given that RB protein binding by large T antigen is probably important for the growth promoting effects of large T antigen, this suggests that the underphosphorylated RB protein is the active form of the RB protein, and the phosphorylated RB protein in S and G2 phases is inactive (Ludlow *et al.*, 1989).

It was reported that there was a striking difference in the ratio of underphosphorylated to phosphorylated pRB forms between normal fibroblasts growing exponentially and those arrested in G1 phase. More underphosphorylated pRB was observed in G1 arrested cells, suggesting the change in ratio of phosphorylated to underphosphorylated RB proteins was related to the fluctuation of cell cycle (Xu et al., 1989b). Four subsequent papers have described the cell cycle-dependent phosphorylation of RB protein in detail (DeCaprio et al., 1989; Buchkovich et al.; 1989; Chen et al., 1989; Mihara et al., 1989). It is now widely accepted that the product of the RB gene has a key role in the cell cycle control.

Cell proliferation depends on transcriptional activation of genes that are responsible for the onset of DNA synthesis as well as other critical events in the G1 phase of the cell cycle. As demonstrated by Pardee, transition of cells from a serum mitogens-dependent to serum mitogens-independent state is separated by a distinct time point at several hours before the onset of S phase, namely the R (restriction) point (Pardee, 1989). By passing through the R point, the cell commits itself to complete the remainder of the cell cycle through M phase. Therefore, the R point between the middle G1 and late G1 phases of the cell cycle represents a transition in the life of the cell that is as important as the G1/S boundary.

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The phosphorylation status of pRB undergoes a readily distinguishable alteration at a time close to and perhaps contemporaneous with the R point transition of the cell cycle (Weinberg, 1995). During middle G1 phase, the only pRB species detected is an underphosphorylated form. When cells progress through the cell cycle, the pRB content increases gradually. However, the majority of pRB synthesized after middle G1 phase is

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hyperphosphorylated. In other words, pRB hyperphosphorylation occurs in late G1, preceding the G1/S boundary (Xu *et al.*, 1991a; Mittnacht *et al.*, 1994). pRB maintains this hyperphosphorylated status throughout the remainder of the cell cycle, becoming dephosphorylated only upon evolution from M/early G1 (Ludlow *et al.*, 1990; Xu *et al.*, 1991a; Mittnacht *et al.*, 1994).

The underphosphorylated form of pRB is able to form complexes with the transcription factor E2Fs or directly interact with the E2F site, and switches the E2F site from a positive to negative element in transcriptional control. The E2F site is present in the promoters of diverse cellular genes that are responsible for the advances of cells through the cell cycle, including c-myc, B-myb, cdc2, dihydrofolate reductase, thymidine kinase, and the RB as well as the E2F-1 gene itself (Chellappan *et al.*, 1991; Nevins, 1992; Weintraub *et al.*, 1992; La Thangue, 1994; Shan *et al.*, 1994; Sardet *et al.*, 1995; Shan *et al.*, 1996). Since hyperphosphorylated pRB appears to have lost the ability to interact with E2Fs, the inhibitory function of pRB on cell growth can be abrogated by hyperphosphorylation.

The timing of pRB phosphorylation led to an attractive functional model (Weinberg, 1995). This model suggests that pRB is an R point guardian. pRB exerts most of its growth inhibitory effects in the first two thirds of the G1 phase. A cell that has progressed through early and middle G1 encounters the R point gate. Should conditions be ready for advance into the remainder of the cell cycle, pRB will undergo phosphorylation and functional inactivation, causing it to open the gate and to permit the cell to proceed into late G1. Cells that lack normal pRB function for various reasons will proceed freely into late G1. Without pRB, the upstream components of the cell cycle clock that regulate pRB phosphorylation, such as cyclin D, cyclin E and their corresponding cyclin-dependent kinases (CDKs) (Kato *et al.*, 1993; Ewen *et al.*, 1993) lose much of their influences in the decision of the cell to pass through the R point gate. Taken together, pRB allows the cell cycle clock to control the expression of numerous genes that mediate advance of the cell through a critical phase of its growth cycle being involved in the major decisions concurrent with the R point transition. Functional loss of pRB deprives the cell of this clock and thus of an important mechanism for braking cell proliferation.

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Various mutations of the RB gene are known, and these are generally inactive. Mutations in RB are seen in virtually all cases of retinoblastoma; additionally, the RB gene products could potentially be inactivated by hyperphosphorylation, and by viral oncoprotein-like cellular protein binding. Although the RB gene was initially named because deletions or mutations within the gene caused the rare childhood ocular tumor, retinoblastoma, loss of pRB function is not only causally related to the retinoblastoma, but is also linked to the progression of many common human cancers. Additionally, there is growing evidence suggesting that the RB protein status is potentially a prognostic marker in urothelial carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, and perhaps also in some other types of human neoplasms (Xu, 1995).

In addition, with the revolutionary antigen retrieval technique and the available specific anti-pRB antibodies, immunohistochemistry has recently become one of the highly sensitive and reliable methods for detection of pRB inactivation in routinely processed pathological specimens (Xu, 1995). Altered pRB expression as determined by immunohistochemical analysis appears to signal a poor prognosis in a subset of human malignancies. It was initially reported that loss of functional pRB was a statistically significant negative prognostic factor in high-grade adult soft tissue sarcomas (Cance *et al.*, 1990). Subsequently, two independent studies done concurrently concluded that altered pRB expression was a prognostic factor among patients with transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder (Cordon-Cardo *et al.*, 1992; Logothetis *et al.*, 1992).

For lung cancer patients, the initial pilot studies have also been promising, implying that altered RB and p53 protein status could be a synergistic prognostic factor in early stage non-small cell lung carcinomas (Xu et al., 1994a). A much worse survival pattern has been reported as well for patients with acute myelogenous leukemia who have low or absent levels of pRB protein in their peripheral blood leukemic cells (Kornblau et al., 1994). Since all studies done so far to investigate association between the pRB status in human cancer and the clinical outcome of the patients have been retrospective, and the number of cases in each cohort was fairly small, definitive retrospective and prospective studies with an adequate sample size for statistical

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calculations are now underway to determine whether or not loss of pRB function can be considered as a prognostic factor in clinical practice.

The most direct proof that the cloned RB gene is indeed a tumor suppressor gene comes from introduction of a cloned intact copy of the gene into cancer cells with observed tumor suppression function. A number of reports have indicated that replacement of the normal RB gene in RB-defective tumor cells from disparate types of human cancers could suppress their tumorigenic activity in nude mice (Huang *et al.*, 1988; Goodrich and Lee, 1993; Zhou *et al.*, 1994b). The tumor cell lines studied were derived from widely disparate types of human cancers such as the retinoblastoma, osteosarcoma, carcinomas of the bladder, prostate, breast and lung (Table 2).

Of note, there has been a tendency in the literature to separate the inhibition of cell growth by RB replacement in RB-defective tumor cells from its tumor suppression function (Takahashi et al., 1991; Chen et al., 1992; Goodrich et al., 1992b; Zhou et al., 1994b). After transient transduction with a wild-type pRB-expressing retrovirus or plasmid, as documented in several early studies, the RB-deficient retinoblastoma and osteosarcoma tumor cells in culture displayed striking changes, including cell enlargement, senescent phenotype and lower growth rate (Huang et al., 1988; Templeton et al., 1991). Subsequently, it was found that long-term stable clones of the RB-reconstituted tumor cells can be isolated that grew just as rapidly as the parental or matched RB<sup>-</sup> revertant clones. The majority of RB<sup>+</sup> clones obtained, however, were non-tumorigenic or with significantly reduced tumorigenicity in nude mice. The mechanisms for the dissociation of suppression of tumorigenicity in nude mice from inhibition of tumor cell growth in culture by RB-replacement are unclear. It is certainly possible that RB replacement restores sensitivity to a variety of physiologic growth inhibitory signals which may be present and supplied to cells when tumorigenicity assay is done in nude mice. Such external growth inhibitory agents would be absent under regular cell culture conditions, leading to rapid cell growth (Chen et al., 1992).

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Although the molecular mechanism of the RB-mediated tumor suppression have remained unclear, suppression of tumorigenicity of RB<sup>-</sup> tumor cells *in vivo* by re-expressing the wild-type pRB implies that the RB gene could be a potential therapeutic target for human cancer. In addition, recent reports suggest that RB may also play a role in elicitation of immunogenicity of tumor cells (Lu *et al.*, 1994; Lu *et al.*, 1996), anti-angiogenesis (Dawson *et al.*, 1995) and suppression of tumor invasiveness (Li *et al.*, 1996), which make the emerging RB gene therapy even more attractive. In this regard, preclinical studies have recently demonstrated that treatment of established human xenograft tumors in nude mice by recombinant adenovirus vectors expressing either wild-type or an N-terminal truncated retinoblastoma protein resulted in regression of the treated tumors (Xu *et al.*, 1996). In addition, a constitutively active form of the pRB protein has been tested in a rat artery model of restenosis to inhibit vascular proliferative disorders following balloon angioplasty (Chang *et al.*, 1995).

The RB gene expressing the first in-frame AUG codon-initiated RB protein is also referred to herein as the intact RB gene, the RB<sup>110</sup> gene or the p110<sup>RB</sup> coding gene. It has also been observed that lower molecular weight (<100 kD, 98 kD, or 98-104 kD) bands of unknown origin which are immunoreactive to various anti-RB antibodies can be detected in immunoprecipitation and Western blots (Xu *et al.*, 1989b; Furukawa *et al.*, 1990; Stein *et al.*, 1990).

The RB<sup>110</sup> cDNA open reading frame sequence (McGee *et al.*, 1989) contains a second in-frame AUG codon located in exon 3, at nucleotides 355-357. The deduced second AUG codon-initiated RB protein would be 98 kD, or 12 kD smaller than the p110<sup>RB</sup> protein. It has been proposed that the lower molecular weight bands are the underphosphorylated (98 kD) and phosphorylated (98-104 kD) RB protein translated from the second AUG codon of the RB mRNA (Xu *et al.*, 1989b), and this was later shown conclusively (Xu *et al.*, U.S. Patent 5,496,731). This protein is referred to as the p94<sup>RB</sup> protein.

It has been proposed that introduction of a functional RB<sup>110</sup> gene into an RB-minus tumor cell will likely "normalize" the cell. Of course, it was not expected that tumor cells which

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already have normal RB<sup>110</sup> gene expression ("RB<sup>+</sup>") would respond to RB<sup>110</sup> gene therapy, because it was presumed that adding additional RB expression could not correct a non-RB genetic defect. In fact, it has been shown that in the case of RB<sup>+</sup> tumor cell lines, such as the osteosarcoma cell line U-2 OS, which expresses the normal p110<sup>RB</sup>, introduction of an extra p110<sup>RB</sup> coding gene did not change the neoplastic phenotype of such tumor lines (Huang *et al.*, 1988).

In the only reported exception, introduction of a p110<sup>RB</sup> coding vector into normal human fibroblasts, WS1, which have no known RB or any other genetic defects, led to the cessation of cell growth (Fung *et al.*, WO 91/15580, 1991). However, it is believed that these findings were misinterpreted since a plasmid, ppVUO-Neo, producing SV40 T antigen with a well-known growth-promoting effect on host cells was used improperly to provide a comparison with the effect of RB<sup>110</sup> expression on cell growth of transfected WS1 fibroblasts (Fung *et al.* WO 91/15580, 1991). This view is confirmed by the extensive literature, clearly characterizing RB<sup>+</sup> tumor cells as "incurable" by treatment with wild-type RB<sup>110</sup> gene. In addition, it is noteworthy that the WS1 cell line per se is a generally recognized non-tumorigenic human diploid fibroblast cell line with limited cell division potential in culture. Therefore, WO91/15580 simply does not provide any method for effectively treating RB<sup>+</sup> tumors with an RB<sup>110</sup> gene. Thus, there remains a need for a broad-spectrum tumor suppressor gene for treating abnormally proliferating cells having any type of genetic defect.

### 2. p53

Somatic cell mutations of the p53 gene are said to be the most frequently mutated gene in human cancer (Weinberg, 1991). The normal or wild-type p53 gene is a negative regulator of cell growth, which, when damaged, favors cell transformation (Weinberg, 1991). As noted for the RB protein, the p53 expression product is found in the nucleus, where it may act in parallel with or cooperatively with p110<sup>RB</sup>. This is suggested by a number of observations, for example, both p53 and p110<sup>RB</sup> proteins are targeted for binding or destruction by the oncoproteins of SV40, adenovirus and human papillomavirus. Tumor cell lines deleted for p53 have been successfully treated with wild-type p53 vector to reduce tumorigenicity (Baker *et al.*, 1990).

However, the introduction of either p53 or RB<sup>110</sup> into cells that have not undergone lesions at these loci does not affect cell proliferation (Marshall, 1991; Baker *et al.*, 1990; Huang *et al.*, 1988). Such experiments suggest that sensitivity of cells to the suppression of their growth by a tumor suppressor gene is dependent on the genetic alterations that have taken place in the cells. Such a dependency would be further complicated by the observation in certain cancers that alterations in the p53 tumor suppressor or gene locus appear after mutational activation of the ras oncogene (Marshall, 1991; Fearon *et al.*, 1990a). Therefore, there remains a need for a broad-spectrum tumor suppressor gene that does not depend on the specific identification of each mutated gene causing abnormal cellular proliferation.

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### 3. Neurofibromatosis Type 1

Neurofibromatosis type 1 or von Recklinghausen neurofibromatosis results from the inheritance of a predisposing mutant allele or from alleles created through new germline mutations (Marshall, 1991). The neurofibromatosis type 1 gene, referred to as the NF1 gene, is a relatively large locus exhibiting a mutation rate of around 10<sup>-4</sup>. Defects in the NF1 gene result in a spectrum of clinical syndromes ranging from cafe-au-lait spots to neurofibromas of the skin and peripheral nerves to Schwannomas and neurofibrosarcomas. The NF1 gene encodes a protein of about 2485 amino acids that shares structural similarity with three proteins that interact with the products of the ras protooncogene (Weinberg, 1991). For example, the NF1 amino acid sequence shows sequence homology to the catalytic domain of ras GAP, a GTPase-activating protein for p21 ras (Marshall, 1991).

The role of NF1 in cell cycle regulation is apparently a complex one that is not yet fully elucidated. For example, it has been hypothesized that it is a suppressor of oncogenically activated p21 ras in yeast (Marshall, 1991 citing Ballester *et al*, 1990). On the other hand, other possible pathways for NF1 interaction are suggested by the available data (Marshall, 1991; Weinberg, 1991). At present, no attempts to treat NF1 cells with a wild-type NF1 gene have been undertaken due to the size and complexity of the NF1 locus. Therefore, it would be highly desirable to have a broad-spectrum tumor suppressor gene able to treat NF1 and any other type of cancer or tumor.

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### 4. DCC

The multiple steps in the tumorigenesis of colon cancer are readily monitored during development by colonoscopy. The combination of colonoscopy with the biopsy of the involved tissue has uncovered a number of degenerative genetic pathways leading to the result of a malignant tumor. One well studied pathway begins with large polyps in which 60% of the cells carry a mutated, activated allele of K-ras. A majority of these tumors then proceed to the inactivation-mutation of the gene referred to as the deleted in colon carcinoma (DCC) gene, followed by the inactivation of the p53 tumor suppressor gene.

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The DCC gene is a more than approximately one million base pair gene coding for a 190-kD transmembrane phosphoprotein which is hypothesized to be a receptor (Weinberg, 1991), the loss of which allows the affected cell a growth advantage. It has also been noted that the DCC has partial sequence homology to the neural cell adhesion molecule (Marshall, 1991) which might suggest a role for the DCC protogene in regulating cell to cell interactions. As can be appreciated, the large size and complexity of the DCC gene, together with the complexity of the K-ras, p53 and possibly other genes involved in colon cancer tumorigenesis demonstrates a need for a broad-spectrum tumor suppressor gene and methods of treating colon carcinoma cells which do not depend upon manipulation of the DCC gene or on the identification of other specific damaged genes in colon carcinoma cells.

### 5. Other Tumor Suppressor Proteins

Examples of additional tumor suppressor genes and candidate tumor suppressor genes contemplated for use in combination with the tumor suppressor genes of the present invention include, but are not limited to; the Wilms tumor (WT-1) gene (Call *et al.*, 1990; Gessler *et al.*, 1990; Pritchard-Jones *et al.*, 1990), the von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) disease tumor suppressor gene (Duan *et al.*, 1995), the Maspin (Zou *et al.*, 1994), Brush-1 (Schott *et al.*, 1994) and BRCA 1 genes (Miki *et al.*, 1994; Futreal *et al.*, 1994) for breast cancer, and the multiple tumor suppressor (MTS) or p16 gene (Serrano *et al.*, 1993; Kamb *et al.*, 1994).

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### B. DNA Delivery *via* Infection with Viral Vectors

In certain embodiments of the invention, the tumor suppressor genes may be stably integrated into the genome of the cell. In yet further embodiments, the genes may be stably maintained in the cell as a separate, episomal segment of DNA. Such nucleic acid segments or "episomes" encode sequences sufficient to permit maintenance or replication independent of or in synchronization with the host cell cycle. How the tumor suppressor gene is delivered to a cell and where in the cell the nucleic acid remains is dependent on the type of expression vector employed.

### 1. Adenoviral Vectors

Preferred for use in the present invention are adenovirus vectors, and particularly tetracycline-controlled adenovirus vectors. These vectors may be employed to deliver and express a wide variety of genes, including, but not limited to, tumor suppressor genes such as the retinoblastoma and p53 genes, in addition to cytokine genes such as tumor necrosis factor  $\alpha$ , the interferon gene family and the interleukin gene family.

A preferred method for delivery of the expression constructs involves the use of an adenovirus expression vector. Although adenovirus vectors are known to have a low capacity for integration into genomic DNA, this feature is counterbalanced by the high efficiency of gene transfer afforded by these vectors. "Adenovirus expression vector" is meant to include those constructs containing adenovirus sequences sufficient to (a) support packaging of the construct in host cells with complementary packaging functions and (b) to ultimately express a heterologous gene of interest that has been cloned therein.

The expression vector comprises a genetically engineered form of adenovirus. Knowledge of the genetic organization of adenovirus, a 36 kb, linear, double-stranded DNA virus, allows substitution of large pieces of adenoviral DNA with foreign sequences (Grunhaus and Horwitz, 1992). In contrast to retrovirus, the adenoviral infection of host cells does not result in chromosomal integration because wild-type adenoviral DNA can replicate in an

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episomal manner without potential genotoxicity. Also, adenoviruses are structurally stable, and no genome rearrangement has been detected after extensive amplification.

Adenovirus is particularly suitable for use as a gene transfer vector because of its midsized genome, ease of manipulation, high titer, wide target-cell range and high infectivity. Both
ends of the viral genome contain 100-200 base pair inverted repeats (ITRs), which are *cis*elements necessary for viral DNA replication and packaging. The early (E) and late (L) regions
of the genome contain different transcription units that are divided by the onset of viral DNA
replication. The E1 region (E1A and E1B) encodes proteins responsible for the regulation of
transcription of the viral genome and a few cellular genes. The expression of the E2 region (E2A
and E2B) results in the synthesis of the proteins for viral DNA replication. These proteins are
involved in DNA replication, late gene expression and host cell shut-off (Renan, 1990). The
products of the late genes, including the majority of the viral capsid proteins, are expressed only
after significant processing of a single primary transcript issued by the major late promoter
(MLP). The MLP, (located at 16.8 m.u.) is particularly efficient during the late phase of
infection, and all the mRNA's issued from this promoter possess a 5'-tripartite leader (TPL)
sequence which makes them preferred mRNA's for translation.

In a current system, recombinant adenovirus is generated from homologous recombination between a shuttle vector and a master plasmid which contains the backbone of the adenovirus genome. Due to the possible recombination between the backbone of the adenovirus genome, and the cellular DNA of the helper cells which contain the missing portion of the viral genome, wild-type adenovirus may be generated from this process. Therefore, it is critical to isolate a single clone of virus from an individual plaque and examine its genomic structure.

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Generation and propagation of most adenovirus vectors, which are replication deficient, depend on a unique helper cell line, designated 293, which was transformed from human embryonic kidney cells by Ad5 DNA fragments and constitutively expresses E1 proteins (E1A and E1B; Graham *et al.*, 1977). Since the E3 region is dispensable from the adenovirus genome (Jones and Shenk, 1978), the current adenovirus vectors, with the help of 293 cells, carry foreign

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DNA in either the E1, the E3 or both regions (Graham and Prevec, 1991). In nature, adenovirus can package approximately 105% of the wild-type genome (Ghosh-Choudhury *et al.*, 1987), providing capacity for about 2 extra kb of DNA. Combined with the approximately 5.5 kb of DNA that is replaceable in the E1 and E3 regions, the maximum capacity of most adenovirus vectors is at least 7.5 kb, or about 15% of the total length of the vector. More than 80% of the adenovirus viral genome remains in the vector backbone.

Gene transfer *in vivo* using recombinant E1-deficient adenoviruses results in early and late viral gene expression that may elicit a host immune response, thereby limiting the duration of transgene expression and the use of adenoviruses for gene therapy. In order to circumvent these potential problems, the prokaryotic Cre-loxP recombination system has been adapted to generate recombinant adenoviruses with extended deletions in the viral genome in order to minimize expression of immunogenic and/or cytotoxic viral proteins (Lieber *et al.*, 1996).

Helper cell lines may be derived from human cells such as human embryonic kidney cells, muscle cells, hematopoietic cells or other human embryonic mesenchymal or epithelial cells. Alternatively, the helper cells may be derived from the cells of other mammalian species that are permissive for human adenovirus. Such cells include, *e.g.*, Vero cells or other monkey embryonic mesenchymal or epithelial cells. As stated above, the preferred helper cell line is 293.

Recently, Racher *et al.* (1995) disclosed improved methods for culturing 293 cells and propagating adenovirus. In one format, natural cell aggregates are grown by inoculating individual cells into 1 liter siliconized spinner flasks (Techne, Cambridge, UK) containing 100-200 ml of medium. Following stirring at 40 rpm, the cell viability is estimated with trypan blue. In another format, Fibra-Cel microcarriers (Bibby Sterlin, Stone, UK) (5 g/l) is employed as follows. A cell inoculum, resuspended in 5 ml of medium, is added to the carrier (50 ml) in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask and left stationary, with occasional agitation, for 1 to 4 h. The medium is then replaced with 50 ml of fresh medium and shaking initiated. For virus production, cells are allowed to grow to about 80% confluence, after which time the medium is replaced (to 25% of the final volume) and adenovirus added at an MOI of 0.05. Cultures are left stationary

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overnight, following which the volume is increased to 100% and shaking commenced for another 72 h.

In some cases, adenovirus mediated gene delivery to multiple cell types has been found to be much less efficient compared to epithelial derived cells. A new adenovirus, AdPK, has been constructed to overcome this inefficiency (Wickham *et al.*, 1996). AdPK contains a heparinbinding domain that targets the virus to heparan-containing cellular receptors, which are broadly expressed in many cell types. Therefore, AdPK delivers genes to multiple cell types at higher efficiencies than unmodified adenovirus, thus improving gene transfer efficiency and expanding the tissues amenable to efficient adenovirus mediated gene therapy.

Other than the requirement that the adenovirus vector be replication defective, or at least conditionally defective, the nature of the adenovirus vector is not believed to be crucial to the successful practice of the invention. The adenovirus may be of any of the 42 different known serotypes or subgroups A-F. Adenovirus type 5 of subgroup C is the preferred starting material in order to obtain the conditional replication-defective adenovirus vector for use in the present invention. This is because Adenovirus type 5 is a human adenovirus about which a great deal of biochemical and genetic information is known, and it has historically been used for most constructions employing adenovirus as a vector.

As stated above, the typical vector according to the present invention is replication defective and will not have an adenovirus E1 region. Thus, it will be most convenient to introduce the foreign gene expression cassette at the position from which the E1-coding sequences have been removed. However, the position of insertion of the construct within the adenovirus sequences is not critical to the invention. The polynucleotide encoding the gene of interest may also be inserted in lieu of the deleted E3 region in E3 replacement vectors as described by Karlsson *et al.* (1986) or in the E4 region where a helper cell line or helper virus complements the E4 defect (Brough *et al.*, 1996).

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Adenovirus growth and manipulation is known to those of skill in the art, and exhibits broad host range *in vitro* and *in vivo*. This group of viruses can be obtained in high titers, *e.g.*,  $10^9$  to  $10^{11}$  plaque-forming units per ml, and they are highly infective. The life cycle of adenovirus does not require integration into the host cell genome. The foreign genes delivered by adenovirus vectors are episomal and, therefore, have low genotoxicity to host cells. No severe side effects have been reported in studies of vaccination with wild-type adenovirus (Couch *et al.*, 1963; Top *et al.*, 1971), demonstrating their safety and therapeutic potential as *in vivo* gene transfer vectors.

Adenovirus vectors have been used in eukaryotic gene expression (Levrero et al., 1991; Gomez-Foix et al., 1992) and vaccine development (Grunhaus and Horwitz, 1992; Graham and Prevec, 1992). Recently, animal studies suggested that recombinant adenovirus could be used for gene therapy (Stratford-Perricaudet and Perricaudet, 1991; Stratford-Perricaudet et al., 1991; Rich et al., 1993). Studies in administering recombinant adenovirus to different tissues include trachea instillation (Rosenfeld et al., 1991; 1992), muscle injection (Ragot et al., 1993), peripheral intravenous injections (Herz and Gerard, 1993) and stereotactic inoculation into the brain (Le Gal La Salle et al., 1993). Recombinant adenovirus and adeno-associated virus (see below) can both infect and transduce non-dividing human primary cells.

### 2. AAV Vectors

Adeno-associated virus (AAV) is also an attractive system for use in construction of vectors for delivery of and expression of tumor suppressor genes as it has a high frequency of integration and it can infect nondividing cells, thus making it useful for delivery of genes into mammalian cells, for example, in tissue culture (Muzyczka, 1992) or *in vivo*. AAV has a broad host range for infectivity (Tratschin *et al.*, 1984; Laughlin *et al.*, 1986; Lebkowski *et al.*, 1988; McLaughlin *et al.*, 1988). Details concerning the generation and use of rAAV vectors are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,139,941 and U.S. Patent No. 4,797,368, each incorporated herein by reference.

Studies demonstrating the use of AAV in gene delivery include LaFace et al. (1988); Zhou et al. (1993); Flotte et al. (1993); and Walsh et al. (1994). Recombinant AAV vectors have been used successfully for in vitro and in vivo transduction of marker genes (Kaplitt et al., 1994; Lebkowski et al., 1988; Samulski et al., 1989; Yoder et al., 1994; Zhou et al., 1994a; Hermonat and Muzyczka, 1984; Tratschin et al., 1985; McLaughlin et al., 1988) and genes involved in human diseases (Flotte et al., 1992; Luo et al., 1994; Ohi et al., 1990; Walsh et al., 1994; Wei et al., 1994). Recently, an AAV vector has been approved for phase I human trials for the treatment of cystic fibrosis.

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AAV is a dependent parvovirus in that it requires coinfection with another virus (either adenovirus or a member of the herpes virus family) to undergo a productive infection in cultured cells (Muzyczka, 1992). In the absence of coinfection with helper virus, the wild type AAV genome integrates through its ends into human chromosome 19 where it resides in a latent state as a provirus (Kotin et al., 1990; Samulski et al., 1991). rAAV, however, is not restricted to chromosome 19 for integration unless the AAV Rep protein is also expressed (Shelling and Smith, 1994). When a cell carrying an AAV provirus is superinfected with a helper virus, the AAV genome is "rescued" from the chromosome or from a recombinant plasmid, and a normal productive infection is established (Samulski et al., 1989; McLaughlin et al., 1988; Kotin et al., 1990; Muzyczka, 1992).

Typically, recombinant AAV (rAAV) virus is made by cotransfecting a plasmid containing the gene of interest flanked by the two AAV terminal repeats (McLaughlin et al., 1988; Samulski et al., 1989; each incorporated herein by reference) and an expression plasmid containing the wild type AAV coding sequences without the terminal repeats, for example pIM45 (McCarty et al., 1991; incorporated herein by reference). The cells are also infected or transfected with adenovirus or plasmids carrying the adenovirus genes required for AAV helper function. rAAV virus stocks made in such fashion are contaminated with adenovirus which must be inactivated by heat shock or physically separated from the rAAV particles (for example, by cesium chloride density centrifugation). Alternatively, adenovirus vectors containing the AAV coding regions or cell lines containing the AAV coding regions and some or all of the adenovirus

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helper genes could be used (Yang et al., 1994; Clark et al., 1995). Cell lines carrying the rAAV DNA as an integrated provirus can also be used (Flotte et al., 1995).

#### 3. Retroviral Vectors

In particular aspects of the present invention, delivery of selected genes to target cells through the use of retrovirus infection will be desired. The retroviruses are a group of single-stranded RNA viruses characterized by an ability to convert their RNA to double-stranded DNA in infected cells by a process of reverse-transcription (Coffin, 1990). The resulting DNA then stably integrates into cellular chromosomes as a provirus and directs synthesis of viral proteins. The integration results in the retention of the viral gene sequences in the recipient cell and its descendants. The retroviral genome contains three genes, gag, pol, and env that code for capsid proteins, polymerase enzyme, and envelope components, respectively. A sequence found upstream from the gag gene contains a signal for packaging of the genome into virions. Two long terminal repeat (LTR) sequences are present at the 5' and 3' ends of the viral genome. These contain strong promoter and enhancer sequences and are also required for integration in the host cell genome (Coffin, 1990).

In order to construct a retroviral vector, a nucleic acid encoding a gene of interest is inserted into the viral genome in the place of certain viral sequences to produce a virus that is replication-defective. In order to produce virions, a packaging cell line containing the gag, pol, and env genes but without the LTR and packaging components is constructed (Mann *et al.*, 1983). When a recombinant plasmid containing a cDNA, together with the retroviral LTR and packaging sequences is introduced into this cell line (by calcium phosphate precipitation for example), the packaging sequence allows the RNA transcript of the recombinant plasmid to be packaged into viral particles, which are then secreted into the culture media (Nicolas and Rubenstein, 1988; Temin, 1986; Mann *et al.*, 1983). The media containing the recombinant retroviruses is then collected, optionally concentrated, and used for gene transfer. Retroviral vectors are able to infect a broad variety of cell types. However, integration and stable expression require the division of host cells (Paskind *et al.*, 1975).

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Concern with the use of defective retrovirus vectors is the potential appearance of wild-type replication-competent virus in the packaging cells. This can result from recombination events in which the intact sequence from the recombinant virus inserts upstream from the gag, pol, env sequence integrated in the host cell genome. However, new packaging cell lines are now available that should greatly decrease the likelihood of recombination (Markowitz *et al.*, 1988; Hersdorffer *et al.*, 1990).

In some cases, the restricted host-cell range and low titer of retroviral vectors can limit their use for stable gene transfer in eukaryotic cells. To overcome these potential difficulties, a murine leukemia virus-derived vector has been developed in which the retroviral envelope glycoprotein has been completely replaced by the G glycoprotein of vesicular stomatitis virus (Burns *et al.*, 1993). These vectors can be concentrated to extremely high titers (10<sup>9</sup> colony forming units/ml), and can infect cells that are ordinarily resistant to infection with vectors containing the retroviral envelope protein. These vectors may facilitate gene therapy model studies and other gene transfer studies that require direct delivery of vectors *in vivo*.

#### 4. Baculoviral Vectors

Baculovirus expression vectors are useful tools for the production of proteins for a variety of applications (Summers and Smith, 1987; O'Reilly *et al.*, 1992; also U.S. Patent Nos., 4,745,051 (Smith and Summers), 4,879,236 (Smith and Summers), 5,077,214 (Guarino and Jarvis), 5,155,037 (Summers), 5,162,222, (Guarino and Jarvis), 5,169,784 (Summers and Oker-Blom) and 5,278,050 (Summers), each incorporated herein by reference). The inventors contemplate the construction of baculoviral expression vectors wherein gene expression is regulated by tetracycline. These vectors might be particularly useful, for example, where the desired protein is toxic to the insect cells. In these instances, production of the protein can be turned off until the cells have reached a very high density, thereby still allowing for the production of large quantities of the desired protein.

Baculovirus expression vectors are recombinant insect vectors in which the coding region of a particular gene of interest is placed behind a promoter in place of a nonessential baculoviral

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gene. The classic approach used to isolate a recombinant baculovirus expression vector is to construct a plasmid in which the foreign gene of interest is positioned downstream of the *polyhedrin* promoter. Then, *via* homologous recombination, that plasmid can be used to transfer the new gene into the viral genome in place of the wild-type *polyhedrin* gene (Summers and Smith, 1987; O'Reilly *et al.*, 1992).

The resulting recombinant virus can infect cultured lepidopteran insect cells or larvae and express the foreign gene under the control of the *polyhedrin* promoter, which is strong and provides very high levels of transcription during the very late phase of infection. The strength of the *polyhedrin* promoter is an advantage of the use of recombinant baculoviruses as expression vectors because it usually leads to the synthesis of large amounts of the foreign gene product during infection.

## 5. Other viral vectors

Other viral vectors may be employed for construction of expression vectors in the present invention. Vectors derived from viruses such as vaccinia virus (Ridgeway, 1988; Baichwal and Sugden, 1986; Coupar *et al.*, 1988), sindbis virus and herpesviruses may be employed. They offer several attractive features for various mammalian cells (Friedmann, 1989; Ridgeway, 1988; Baichwal and Sugden, 1986; Coupar *et al.*, 1988; Horwich *et al.*, 1990).

With the recent recognition of defective hepatitis B viruses, new insight was gained into the structure-function relationship of different viral sequences. *In vitro* studies showed that the virus could retain the ability for helper-dependent packaging and reverse transcription despite the deletion of up to 80% of its genome (Horwich *et al.*, 1990). This suggested that large portions of the genome could be replaced with foreign genetic material. Chang *et al.* (1991) recently introduced the chloramphenical acetyltransferase (CAT) gene into duck hepatitis B virus genome in the place of the polymerase, surface, and pre-surface coding sequences. It was cotransfected with wild-type virus into an avian hepatoma cell line. Culture media containing high titers of the recombinant virus were used to infect primary duckling hepatocytes. Stable CAT gene expression was detected for at least 24 days after transfection (Chang *et al.*, 1991).

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#### 6. Modified Viruses

In still further embodiments of the present invention, particularly wherein delivery of a selected gene to a specific cell type is desired, the expression constructs to be delivered are housed within an infective virus that has also been engineered to express a specific binding ligand. The virus particle will thus bind specifically to the cognate receptors of the target cell and deliver the contents to the cell. A novel approach designed to allow specific targeting of retrovirus vectors was recently developed based on the chemical modification of a retrovirus by the chemical addition of lactose residues to the viral envelope. This modification can permit the specific infection of hepatocytes via sialoglycoprotein receptors.

Another approach to targeting of recombinant retroviruses was designed in which biotinylated antibodies against a retroviral envelope protein and against a specific cell receptor were used. The antibodies were coupled *via* the biotin components by using streptavidin (Roux *et al.*, 1989). Using antibodies against major histocompatibility complex class I and class II antigens, they demonstrated the infection of a variety of human cells that bore those surface antigens with an ecotropic virus *in vitro* (Roux *et al.*, 1989).

# C. Other Methods of DNA Delivery

As well as the viral mediated methods of DNA delivery *via* infection of cells described above, other methods of introducing the tumor suppressor genes of the present invention into both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells are contemplated.

## 1. Transfection and Transformation

In order to effect expression of a gene construct, the expression construct must be delivered into a cell. As described herein, a preferred mechanism for delivery is *via* viral infection, where the expression construct is encapsidated in an infectious viral particle. However, several non-viral methods for the transfer of expression constructs into eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells also are contemplated by the present invention. In one embodiment of the present invention, the expression construct may consist only of naked recombinant DNA or

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plasmids. Transfer of the construct may be performed by any of the methods mentioned which physically or chemically permeabilize the cell membrane.

## a. Liposome-Mediated Transfection and Transformation

In a further embodiment of the invention, the expression construct may be entrapped in a liposome. Liposomes are vesicular structures characterized by a phospholipid bilayer membrane and an inner aqueous medium. Multilamellar liposomes have multiple lipid layers separated by aqueous medium. They form spontaneously when phospholipids are suspended in an excess of aqueous solution. The lipid components undergo self-rearrangement before the formation of closed structures and entrap water and dissolved solutes between the lipid bilayers (Ghosh and Bachhawat, 1991). Also contemplated is an expression construct complexed with Lipofectamine (Gibco BRL).

Liposome-mediated nucleic acid delivery and expression of foreign DNA *in vitro* has been very successful (Nicolau and Sene, 1982; Fraley *et al.*, 1979; Nicolau *et al.*, 1987). Wong *et al.* (1980) demonstrated the feasibility of liposome-mediated delivery and expression of foreign DNA in cultured chick embryo, HeLa and hepatoma cells.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the liposome may be complexed with a hemagglutinating virus (HVJ). This has been shown to facilitate fusion with the cell membrane and promote cell entry of liposome-encapsulated DNA (Kaneda *et al.*, 1989). In other embodiments, the liposome may be complexed or employed in conjunction with nuclear non-histone chromosomal proteins (HMG-1) (Kato *et al.*, 1991). In yet further embodiments, the liposome may be complexed or employed in conjunction with both HVJ and HMG-1.

#### b. Electroporation

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the expression construct is introduced into the cell *via* electroporation. Electroporation involves the exposure of a suspension of cells and DNA to a high-voltage electric discharge.

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Transfection of eukaryotic cells using electroporation has been quite successful. Mouse pre-B lymphocytes have been transfected with human kappa-immunoglobulin genes (Potter *et al.*, 1984), and rat hepatocytes have been transfected with the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (Tur-Kaspa *et al.*, 1986) in this manner.

## c. Calcium Phosphate Precipitation or DEAE-Dextran Treatment

In other embodiments of the present invention, the expression construct is introduced to the cells using calcium phosphate precipitation. Human KB cells have been transfected with adenovirus 5 DNA (Graham and Van Der Eb, 1973) using this technique. Also in this manner, mouse L(A9), mouse C127, CHO, CV-1, BHK, NIH3T3 and HeLa cells were transfected with a neomycin marker gene (Chen and Okayama, 1987), and rat hepatocytes were transfected with a variety of marker genes (Rippe *et al.*, 1990).

In another embodiment, the expression construct is delivered into the cell using DEAE-dextran followed by polyethylene glycol. In this manner, reporter plasmids were introduced into mouse myeloma and erythroleukemia cells (Gopal, 1985).

#### d. Particle Bombardment

Another embodiment of the invention for transferring a naked DNA expression construct into cells may involve particle bombardment. This method depends on the ability to accelerate DNA-coated microprojectiles to a high velocity allowing them to pierce cell membranes and enter cells without killing them (Klein *et al.*, 1987). Several devices for accelerating small particles have been developed. One such device relies on a high voltage discharge to generate an electrical current, which in turn provides the motive force (Yang *et al.*, 1990). The microprojectiles used have consisted of biologically inert substances such as tungsten or gold beads.

#### e. Direct Microinjection or Sonication Loading

Further embodiments of the present invention include the introduction of the expression construct by direct microinjection or sonication loading. Direct microinjection has been used to

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introduce nucleic acid constructs into *Xenopus* oocytes (Harland and Weintraub, 1985), and LTK<sup>-</sup> fibroblasts have been transfected with the thymidine kinase gene by sonication loading (Fechheimer *et al.*, 1987).

#### f. Adenoviral Assisted Transfection

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the expression construct is introduced into the cell using adenovirus assisted transfection. Increased transfection efficiencies have been reported in cell systems using adenovirus coupled systems (Kelleher and Vos, 1994; Cotten *et al.*, 1992; Curiel, 1994).

## g. Receptor Mediated Transfection

Still further expression constructs that may be employed to deliver the construct to the target cells are receptor-mediated delivery vehicles. These take advantage of the selective uptake of macromolecules by receptor-mediated endocytosis that will be occurring in the target cells. In view of the cell type-specific distribution of various receptors, this delivery method adds a degree of specificity to the present invention. Specific delivery in the context of another mammalian cell type is described by Wu and Wu (1993; incorporated herein by reference).

Certain receptor-mediated gene targeting vehicles comprise a cell receptor-specific ligand and a DNA-binding agent. Others comprise a cell receptor-specific ligand to which the DNA construct to be delivered has been operatively attached. Several ligands have been used for receptor-mediated gene transfer (Wu and Wu, 1987; Wagner *et al.*, 1990; Perales *et al.*, 1994; Myers, EPO 0273085), which establishes the operability of the technique. In the context of the present invention, the ligand will be chosen to correspond to a receptor specifically expressed on the neuroendocrine target cell population.

In other embodiments, the DNA delivery vehicle component of a cell-specific gene targeting vehicle may comprise a specific binding ligand in combination with a liposome. The nucleic acids to be delivered are housed within the liposome and the specific binding ligand is functionally incorporated into the liposome membrane. The liposome will thus specifically bind

to the receptors of the target cell and deliver the contents to the cell. Such systems have been shown to be functional using systems in which, for example, epidermal growth factor (EGF) is used in the receptor-mediated delivery of a nucleic acid to cells that exhibit upregulation of the EGF receptor.

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In still further embodiments, the DNA delivery vehicle component of the targeted delivery vehicles may be a liposome itself, which will preferably comprise one or more lipids or glycoproteins that direct cell-specific binding. For example, Nicolau *et al.* (1987) employed lactosyl-ceramide, a galactose-terminal asialoganglioside, incorporated into liposomes and observed an increase in the uptake of the insulin gene by hepatocytes. It is contemplated that the tissue-specific transforming constructs of the present invention can be specifically delivered into the target cells in a similar manner.

#### D. Marker Genes

In certain aspects of the present invention, specific cells are tagged with specific genetic markers to provide information about the fate of the tagged cells. Therefore, the present invention also provides recombinant candidate screening and selection methods which are based upon whole cell assays and which, preferably, employ a reporter gene that confers on its recombinant hosts a readily detectable phenotype that emerges only under conditions where a general DNA promoter positioned upstream of the reporter gene is functional. Generally, reporter genes encode a polypeptide (marker protein) not otherwise produced by the host cell which is detectable by analysis of the cell culture, *e.g.*, by fluorometric, radioisotopic or spectrophotometric analysis of the cell culture.

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In other aspects of the present invention, a genetic marker is provided which is detectable by standard genetic analysis techniques, such as DNA or RNA amplification by PCR™ or hybridization using fluorometric, radioisotopic or spectrophotometric probes.

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## 1. Screening

Exemplary enzymes include esterases, phosphatases, proteases (tissue plasminogen activator or urokinase) and other enzymes capable of being detected by their activity, as will be known to those skilled in the art. Contemplated for use in the present invention is green fluorescent protein (GFP) as a marker for transgene expression (Chalfie *et al.*, 1994). The use of GFP does not need exogenously added substrates, only irradiation by near UV or blue light, and thus has significant potential for use in monitoring gene expression in living cells.

Other particular examples are the enzyme chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) which may be employed with a radiolabelled substrate, firefly and bacterial luciferase, and the bacterial enzymes  $\beta$ -galactosidase and  $\beta$ -glucuronidase. Other marker genes within this class are well known to those of skill in the art, and are suitable for use in the present invention.

## 2. Selection

Another class of reporter genes which confer detectable characteristics on a host cell are those which encode polypeptides, generally enzymes, which render their transformants resistant against toxins. Examples of this class of reporter genes are the *neo* gene (Colberre-Garapin *et al.*, 1981) which protects host cells against toxic levels of the antibiotic G418, the gene conferring streptomycin resistance (U. S. Patent 4,430,434), the gene conferring hygromycin B resistance (Santerre *et al.*, 1984; U. S. Patents 4,727,028, 4,960,704 and 4,559,302), a gene encoding dihydrofolate reductase, which confers resistance to methotrexate (Alt *et al.*, 1978), the enzyme HPRT, along with many others well known in the art (Kaufman, 1990).

## E. Biological Functional Equivalents

While the present invention contemplates the use of tumor suppressor proteins, exemplified by the retinoblastoma protein, which contain modifications within the N-terminal region which confer equal or greater tumor suppression activity on the resultant protein, alteration of the unmodified C-terminal portion of the protein such that biological activity is maintained also falls within the scope of the present invention.

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As mentioned above, modification and changes may be made in the structure of, for example, the retinoblastoma protein, and still obtain a molecule having like or otherwise desirable characteristics. For example, certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable loss of tumor suppression activity. Since it is the interactive capacity and nature of a protein that defines that protein's biological functional activity, certain amino acid sequence substitutions can be made in a protein sequence (or, of course, its underlying DNA coding sequence) and nevertheless obtain a protein with like (agonistic) properties. Equally, the same considerations may be employed to create a protein or polypeptide with countervailing (e.g., antagonistic) properties. It is thus contemplated by the inventors that various changes may be made in the sequence of tumor suppressor proteins or peptides (or underlying DNA) without appreciable loss of their biological utility or activity.

In terms of functional equivalents, It is also well understood by the skilled artisan that, inherent in the definition of a biologically functional equivalent protein or peptide, is the concept that there is a limit to the number of changes that may be made within a defined portion of the molecule and still result in a molecule with an acceptable level of equivalent biological activity. Biologically functional equivalent peptides are thus defined herein as those peptides in which certain, not most or all, of the amino acids may be substituted. Of course, a plurality of distinct proteins/peptides with different substitutions may easily be made and used in accordance with the invention.

It is also well understood that where certain residues are shown to be particularly important to the biological or structural properties of a protein or peptide, *e.g.*, residues in active sites, such residues may not generally be exchanged.

Conservative substitutions well known in the art include, for example, the changes of: alanine to serine; arginine to lysine; asparagine to glutamine or histidine; aspartate to glutamate; cysteine to serine; glutamine to asparagine; glutamate to aspartate; glycine to proline; histidine to asparagine or glutamine; isoleucine to leucine or valine; leucine to valine or isoleucine; lysine to

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arginine, glutamine, or glutamate; methionine to leucine or isoleucine; phenylalanine to tyrosine, leucine or methionine; serine to threonine; threonine to serine; tryptophan to tyrosine; tyrosine to tryptophan or phenylalanine; and valine to isoleucine or leucine.

In making such changes, the hydropathic index of amino acids may be considered. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydropathic index on the basis of their hydrophobicity and charge characteristics, these are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

The importance of the hydropathic amino acid index in conferring interactive biological function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte & Doolittle, 1982, incorporated herein by reference). It is known that certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still retain a similar biological activity. In making changes based upon the hydropathic index, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are within  $\pm 2$  is preferred, those which are within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred.

It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U.S. Patent 4,554,101, incorporated herein by reference, states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with its immunogenicity and antigenicity, i.e. with a biological property of the protein. use this shorter portion for non-immunological stuff It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted for another having a similar hydrophilicity value and still obtain a biologically equivalent, and in particular, an immunologically equivalent protein.

As detailed in U.S. Patent 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0  $\pm$  1); glutamate

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 $(+3.0 \pm 1)$ ; serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline  $(-0.5 \pm 1)$ ; alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4).

In making changes based upon similar hydrophilicity values, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within  $\pm 2$  is preferred, those which are within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred.

While discussion has focused on functionally equivalent polypeptides arising from amino acid changes, it will be appreciated that these changes may be effected by alteration of the encoding DNA; taking into consideration also that the genetic code is degenerate and that two or more codons may code for the same amino acid. Two tables of amino acids and their codons is presented below for use in such embodiments, as well as for other uses, such as in the design of probes and primers and the like.

Table 1 - Preferred Human DNA Codons

Amino Acids			Codon	<u>s</u>				
Alanine	Ala	A	GCC	GCT	GCA	GCG		
Cysteine	Cys	C	TGC	TGT				
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAT				
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAG	GAA				
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	TTC	TTT				
Glycine	Gly	G	GGC	GGG	GGA	GGT		
Histidine	His	Н	CAC	CAT				
Isoleucine	Ile	I	ATC	ATT	ATA			
Lysine	Lys	K	AAG	AAA				
Leucine	Leu	L	CTG	CTC	TTG	CTT	CTA	TTA
Methionine	Met	M	ATG					
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAT				
Proline	Pro	P	CCC	CCT	CCA	CCG		
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAG	CAA				
Arginine	Arg	R	CGC	AGG	CGG	AGA	CGA	<u>CGT</u>
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	TCC	TCT	AGT	TCA	<u>TCG</u>
Threonine	Thr	T	ACC	ACA	ACT	ACG		
Valine	Val	V	GTG	GTC	GTT	GTA		
Tryptophan	Trp	W	TGG					
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	TAC	TAT				

Codon prevalence shown as decreasing from left (most prevalent) to right (least prevalent). Underlined codons are those used less than 5 times per one thousand codons.

Table 2 - Preferred Human RNA Codons

Amino Acids			Codon	<u>18</u>				
Alanine	Ala	A	GCC	GCU	GCA	GCG		
Cysteine	Cys	C	UGC	UGU				
Aspartic acid	Asp	D	GAC	GAU				
Glutamic acid	Glu	E	GAG	GAA				
Phenylalanine	Phe	F	UUC	UUU				
Glycine	Gly	G	GGC	GGG	GGA	GGU		
Histidine	His	Н	CAC	CAU				
Isoleucine	Ile	I	AUC	AUU	AUA			
Lysine	Lys	K	AAG	AAA				
Leucine	Leu	L	CUG	CUC	UUG	CUU	CUA	UUA
Methionine	Met	M	AUG					
Asparagine	Asn	N	AAC	AAU				
Proline	Pro	P	CCC	CCU	CCA	CCG		
Glutamine	Gln	Q	CAG	CAA				
Arginine	Arg	R	CGC	AGG	CGG	AGA	CGA	<u>CGU</u>
Serine	Ser	S	AGC	UCC	UCU	AGU	UCA	<u>UCG</u>
Threonine	Thr	T	ACC	ACA	ACU	ACG		
Valine	Val	V	GUG	GUC	GUU	GUA		
Tryptophan	Trp	W	UGG					
Tyrosine	Tyr	Y	UAC	UAU				

Codon prevalence shown as decreasing from left (most prevalent) to right (least prevalent).

Underlined codons are those used less than 5 times per one thousand codons.

## F. Mutagenesis

Mutagenesis may be performed in accordance with any of the techniques known in the art such as and not limited to synthesizing an oligonucleotide having one or more mutations within the sequence of a particular tumor suppressor or cytokine protein. In particular, site-specific

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mutagenesis is a technique useful in the preparation of individual peptides, or biologically functional equivalent proteins or peptides, through specific mutagenesis of the underlying DNA. The technique further provides a ready ability to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more nucleotide sequence changes into the DNA.

Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Typically, a primer of about 17 to about 75 nucleotides or more in length is preferred, with about 10 to about 25 or more residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

In general, the technique of site-specific mutagenesis is well known in the art, as exemplified by various publications. As will be appreciated, the technique typically employs a phage vector which exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially available and their use is generally well known to those skilled in the art. Double stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis which eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double stranded vector which includes within its sequence a DNA sequence which encodes the desired peptide. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex

vector is then used to transform or transfect appropriate cells, such as *E. coli* cells, and clones are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement. A genetic selection scheme was devised by Kunkel *et al.* (1987) to enrich for clones incorporating the mutagenic oligonucleotide.

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Alternatively, the use of PCR<sup>TM</sup> with commercially available thermostable enzymes such as *Taq* polymerase may be used to incorporate a mutagenic oligonucleotide primer into an amplified DNA fragment that can then be cloned into an appropriate cloning or expression vector. The PCR<sup>TM</sup>-mediated mutagenesis procedures of Tomic *et al.* (1990) and Upender *et al.* (1995) provide two examples of such protocols. A PCR<sup>TM</sup> employing a thermostable ligase in addition to a thermostable polymerase may also be used to incorporate a phosphorylated mutagenic oligonucleotide into an amplified DNA fragment that may then be cloned into an appropriate cloning or expression vector. The mutagenesis procedure described by Michael (1994) provides an example of one such protocol.

The preparation of sequence variants of the selected peptide-encoding DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis is provided as a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in which sequence variants of peptides and the DNA sequences encoding them may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired peptide sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants.

As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" refers to template-dependent processes and vector-mediated propagation which result in an increase in the concentration of a specific nucleic acid molecule relative to its initial concentration, or in an increase in the concentration of a detectable signal, such as amplification. As used herein, the term "oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis procedure" is intended to refer to a process that involves the template-dependent extension of a primer molecule. The term template dependent process refers to nucleic acid synthesis of an RNA or a DNA molecule wherein the sequence of

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the newly synthesized strand of nucleic acid is dictated by the well-known rules of

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complementary base pairing (see, for example, Watson, 1987). Typically, vector mediated methodologies involve the introduction of the nucleic acid fragment into a DNA or RNA vector, the clonal amplification of the vector, and the recovery of the amplified nucleic acid fragment. Examples of such methodologies are provided by U.S. Patent 4,237,224, specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

## G. Pharmaceutically Acceptable Compositions and Routes of Administration

Where clinical applications are contemplated, it will be necessary to prepare pharmaceutical compositions of the proteins, nucleic acids, including vectors such as tetracycline-regulated vectors, recombinant viruses and cells in a form appropriate for the intended application. Generally, this will entail preparing compositions that are essentially free of pyrogens, as well as other impurities that could be harmful to humans or animals.

One will generally desire to employ appropriate salts and buffers to render the compositions suitable for introduction into a patient. Aqueous compositions of the present invention comprise an effective amount of the therapeutic agent dissolved or dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or aqueous medium, and preferably encapsulated. The phrase "pharmaceutically or pharmacologically acceptable" refer to molecular entities and compositions that do not produce adverse, allergic, or other untoward reactions when administered to an animal or a human. As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any and all solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well know in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the vectors or cells of the present invention, its use in therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients, such as other anticancer agents, can also be incorporated into the compositions.

Solutions of the active ingredients as free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts can be prepared in water suitably mixed with surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions also can be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, mixtures thereof and in

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oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent growth of microorganisms. Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers. Preservatives include antimicrobial agents, anti-oxidants, chelating agents and inert gases. The pH and exact concentration of the various components in the pharmaceutical are adjusted according to well-known parameters.

An effective amount of the viruses or cells is determined based on the intended goal. The term "unit dose" refers to a physically discrete unit suitable for use in a subject, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of the therapeutic composition calculated to produce the desired response in association with its administration, *i.e.*, the appropriate route and treatment regimen. The quantity to be administered, both according to number of treatments and unit dose, depends on the subject to be treated, the state of the subject, and the protection desired. Precise amounts of the therapeutic composition also depend on the judgment of the practitioner and are peculiar to each individual.

## 1. Parenteral Administration

The active compositions of the present invention will often be formulated for parenteral administration, *e.g.*, formulated for injection *via* the intravenous, intramuscular, sub-cutaneous, intratumoral, peritumoral or even intraperitoneal routes. The preparation of an aqueous composition that contains a second agent(s) as active ingredients will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. Typically, such compositions can be prepared as injectables, either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for using to prepare solutions or suspensions upon the addition of a liquid prior to injection can also be prepared; and the preparations can also be emulsified.

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Solutions of the active compounds as free base or pharmacologically acceptable salts can be prepared in water suitably mixed with a surfactant, such as hydroxypropylcellulose. Dispersions can also be prepared in glycerol, liquid polyethylene glycols, and mixtures thereof and in oils. Under ordinary conditions of storage and use, these preparations contain a preservative to prevent the growth of microorganisms.

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The pharmaceutical forms suitable for injectable use include sterile aqueous solutions or dispersions; formulations including sesame oil, peanut oil or aqueous propylene glycol; and sterile powders for the extemporaneous preparation of sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. In all cases the form must be sterile and must be fluid to the extent that easy syringability exists. It must be stable under the conditions of manufacture and storage and must be preserved against the contaminating action of microorganisms, such as bacteria and fungi.

The active compounds may be formulated into a composition in a neutral or salt form. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts, include the acid addition salts (formed with the free amino groups of the protein) and which are formed with inorganic acids such as, for example, hydrochloric or phosphoric acids, or such organic acids as acetic, oxalic, tartaric, mandelic, and the like. Salts formed with the free carboxyl groups can also be derived from inorganic bases such as, for example, sodium, potassium, ammonium, calcium, or ferric hydroxides, and such organic bases as isopropylamine, trimethylamine, histidine, procaine and the like.

The carrier can also be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as lecithin, by the maintenance of the required particle size in the case of dispersion and by the use of surfactants. The prevention of the action of microorganisms can be brought about by various antibacterial ad antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars or sodium chloride. Prolonged absorption of the injectable compositions can be brought about by the use in the compositions of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Sterile injectable solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by

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incorporating the various sterilized active ingredients into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of sterile injectable solutions, the particular methods of preparation are vacuum-drying and freeze-drying techniques which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

For parenteral administration in an aqueous solution, for example, the solution should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intratumoral, peritumoral and intraperitoneal administration. In this connection, sterile aqueous media which can be employed will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. For example, one dosage could be dissolved in 1 ml of isotonic NaCl solution and either added to 1000 ml of hypodermoclysis fluid or injected at the proposed site of infusion, (see for example, "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" 15th Edition, pages 1035-1038 and 1570-1580). Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition of the subject being treated. The person responsible for administration will, in any event, determine the appropriate dose for the individual subject.

#### 2. Other Routes of Administration

In addition to the compounds formulated for parenteral administration, such as intravenous or intramuscular injection, other pharmaceutically acceptable forms include, *e.g.*, tablets or other solids for oral administration; time release capsules; and any other form currently used, including cremes, lotions, mouthwashes, inhalants and the like.

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The expression vectors and delivery vehicles of the present invention may include classic pharmaceutical preparations. Administration of these compositions according to the present invention will be *via* any common route so long as the target tissue is available *via* that route. This includes oral, nasal, buccal, rectal, vaginal or topical. Alternatively, administration may be by orthotopic, intradermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal or intravenous injection.

according to well known parameters.

The injection can be general, regional, local or direct injection, for example, of a tumor. Also contemplated is injection of a resected tumor bed, and continuous perfusion *via* catheter. Such compositions would normally be administered as pharmaceutically acceptable compositions, described *supra*.

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The vectors of the present invention are advantageously administered in the form of injectable compositions either as liquid solutions or suspensions; solid forms suitable for solution in, or suspension in, liquid prior to injection also may be prepared. These preparations also may be emulsified. A typical compositions for such purposes comprises a 50 mg or up to about 100 mg of human serum albumin per milliliter of phosphate buffered saline. Other pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include aqueous solutions, non-toxic excipients, including salts, preservatives, buffers and the like. Examples of non-aqueous solvents are propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oil and injectable organic esters, such as theyloleate. Aqueous carriers include water, alcoholic/aqueous solutions, saline solutions, parenteral vehicles such as sodium chloride, Ringer's dextrose, etc. Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers. Preservatives include antimicrobial agents, anti-oxidants, chelating agents and inert gases. The pH and exact concentration of the various components in the pharmaceutical are adjusted

Additional formulations are suitable for oral administration. Oral formulations include such typical excipients as, for example, pharmaceutical grades of mannitol, lactose, starch, magnesium stearate, sodium saccharine, cellulose, magnesium carbonate and the like. The compositions take the form of solutions, suspensions, tablets, pills, capsules, sustained release formulations or powders. When the route is topical, the form may be a cream, ointment, salve or spray.

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An effective amount of the therapeutic agent is determined based on the intended goal. The term "unit dose" refers to a physically discrete unit suitable for use in a subject, each unit containing a predetermined quantity of the therapeutic composition calculated to produce the desired response in association with its administration, *i.e.*, the appropriate route and treatment

regimen. The quantity to be administered, both according to number of treatments and unit dose, depends on the subject to be treated, the state of the subject and the protection desired. Precise amounts of the therapeutic composition also depend on the judgment of the practitioner and are peculiar to each individual.

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In certain cases, the therapeutic formulations of the invention could also be prepared in forms suitable for topical administration, such as in cremes and lotions. These forms may be used for treating skin-associated diseases, such as various sarcomas.

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Upon formulation, solutions will be administered in a manner compatible with the dosage formulation and in such amount as is therapeutically effective. The formulations are easily administered in a variety of dosage forms, such as the type of injectable solutions described above, with even drug release capsules and the like being employable.

## H. Chemotherapeutic Agents

The methods of the present invention may be combined with any other methods generally employed in the treatment of the particular disease or disorder that the patient exhibits. For example, in connection with the treatment of solid tumors, the methods of the present invention may be used in combination with classical approaches, such as surgery, radiotherapy and the like. So long as a particular therapeutic approach is not known to be detrimental in itself, or counteracts the effectiveness of the tumor suppressor therapy, its combination with the present invention is contemplated. When one or more agents are used in combination with cytokine gene therapy and/or tumor suppressor gene therapy, there is no requirement for the combined results to be additive of the effects observed when each treatment is conducted separately, although this is evidently desirable, and there is no particular requirement for the combined treatment to exhibit synergistic effects, although this is certainly possible and advantageous.

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In terms of surgery, any surgical intervention may be practiced in combination with the present invention. In connection with radiotherapy, any mechanism for inducing DNA damage locally within tumor cells is contemplated, such as  $\gamma$ -irradiation, X-rays, UV-irradiation,

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microwaves and even electronic emissions and the like. The directed delivery of radioisotopes to tumor cells is also contemplated, and this may be used in connection with a targeting antibody or other targeting means. Cytokine therapy also has proven to be an effective partner for combined therapeutic regimens. Various cytokines may be employed in such combined approaches. Examples of cytokines include IL-1α IL-1β, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12, IL-13, TGF-β, GM-CSF, M-CSF, G-CSF, TNFα, TNFβ, LAF, TCGF, BCGF, TRF, BAF, BDG, MP, LIF, OSM, TMF, PDGF, IFN-α, IFN-γ. Cytokines are administered according to standard regimens, consistent with clinical indications such as the condition of the patient and relative toxicity of the cytokine. Below is an exemplary, but in no way limiting, table of cytokine genes contemplated for use in certain embodiments of the present invention.

Table 3

<b>Cytokine</b>	Reference
human IL-1α	March et al., Nature, 315:641, 1985
murine IL-1α	Lomedico et al., Nature, 312:458, 1984
human IL-1β	March et al., Nature, 315:641, 1985; Auron et al., Proc. Natl. Acad.
	Sci. USA, 81:7907, 1984
murine IL-1β	Gray, J. Immunol., 137:3644, 1986; Telford, Nucl. Acids Res.,
	14:9955, 1986
human IL-1ra	Eisenberg et al., Nature, 343:341, 1990
human IL-2	Taniguchi et al., Nature, 302:305, 1983; Maeda et al., Biochem.
	Biophys. Res. Commun., 115:1040, 1983
human IL-2	Taniguchi et al., Nature, 302:305, 1983
human IL-3	Yang et al., Cell, 47:3, 1986
murine IL-3	Yokota et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 81:1070, 1984; Fung et
	al., Nature, 307:233, 1984; Miyatake et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.
	USA, 82:316, 1985
human IL-4	Yokota et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 83:5894, 1986
murine IL-4	Norma et al., Nature, 319:640, 1986; Lee et al., Proc. Natl. Acad.
	Sci. USA, 83:2061, 1986
human IL-5	Azuma et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 14:9149, 1986
murine IL-5	Kinashi et al., Nature, 324:70, 1986; Mizuta et al., Growth Factors,
	1:51, 1988
human IL-6	Hirano et al., Nature, 324:73, 1986
murine IL-6	Van Snick et al., Eur. J. Immunol., 18:193, 1988
human IL-7	Goodwin et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:302, 1989

Cytokine	Reference	
murine IL-7	Namen et al., Nature, 333:571, 1988	
human IL-8	Schmid et al., J. Immunol., 139:250, 1987; Matsushima et al., J.	
	Exp. Med., 167:1883, 1988; Lindley et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.	
	USA, 85:9199, 1988	
human IL-9	Renauld et al., J. Immunol., 144:4235, 1990	
murine IL-9	Renauld et al., J. Immunol., 144:4235, 1990	
human Angiogenin	Kurachi et al., Biochemistry, 24:5494, 1985	
human GROα	Richmond et al., EMBO J., 7:2025, 1988	
murine MIP-1α	Davatelis et al., J. Exp. Med., 167:1939, 1988	
murine MIP-1β	Sherry et al., J. Exp. Med., 168:2251, 1988	
human MIF	Weiser et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 86:7522, 1989	
human G-CSF	Nagata et al., Nature, 319:415, 1986; Souza et al., Science, 232:61, 1986	
human GM-CSF	Cantrell et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82:6250, 1985; Lee et	
	al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 82:4360, 1985; Wong et al.,	
	Science, 228:810, 1985	
murine GM-CSF	Gough et al., EMBO J., 4:645, 1985	
human M-CSF	Wong, Science, 235:1504, 1987; Kawasaki, Science, 230;291,	
	1985; Ladner, EMBO J., 6:2693, 1987	
human EGF	Smith et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:4467, 1982; Bell et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 14:8427, 1986	
human TGF-α	Derynck et al., Cell, 38:287, 1984	
human FGF acidic	Jaye et al., Science, 233:541, 1986; Gimenez-Gallego et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 138:611, 1986; Harper et al., Biochem., 25:4097, 1986	
human β-ECGF	Jaye et al., Science, 233:541, 1986	
human FGF basic	Abraham et al., EMBO J., 5:2523, 1986; Sommer et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm., 144:543, 1987	
murine IFN-β	Higashi et al., J. Biol. Chem., 258:9522, 1983; Kuga, Nucl. Acids Res., 17:3291, 1989	
human IFN-γ	Gray et al., Nature, 295:503, 1982; Devos et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 10:2487, 1982; Rinderknecht, J. Biol. Chem., 259:6790, 1984	
human IGF-I	Jansen et al., Nature, 306:609, 1983; Rotwein et al., J. Biol. Chem. 261:4828, 1986	
human IGF-II	Bell et al., Nature, 310:775, 1984	
human β-NGF chain	Ullrich et al., Nature, 303:821, 1983	
human PDGF A chain	Betsholtz et al., Nature, 320:695, 1986	
human PDGF B chain	Johnsson et al., EMBO J., 3:921, 1984; Collins et al., Nature, 316:748, 1985	
human TGF-β1	Derynck et al., Nature, 316:701, 1985	
human TNF-α	Pennica et al., Nature, 312:724, 1984; Fransen et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 13:4417, 1985	

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Cytokine	Reference
human TNF-β	Gray et al., Nature, 312:721, 1984
murine TNF-β	Gray et al., Nucl. Acids Res., 15:3937, 1987

Compositions of the present invention can have an effective amount of an engineered virus or cell for therapeutic administration in combination with an effective amount of a compound (second agent) that is a chemotherapeutic agent as exemplified below. Such compositions will generally be dissolved or dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or aqueous medium. A wide variety of chemotherapeutic agents may be used in combination with the therapeutic genes of the present invention. These can be, for example, agents that directly cross-link DNA, agents that intercalate into DNA, and agents that lead to chromosomal and mitotic aberrations by affecting nucleic acid synthesis.

Irrespective of the mechanisms by which the enhanced tumor destruction is achieved, the combined treatment aspects of the present invention have evident utility in the effective treatment of disease. To use the compositions of the present invention in combination with the administration of a chemotherapeutic agent, one would simply administer to an animal at least a first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor as disclosed herein in combination with the chemotherapeutic agent in a manner effective to result in their combined anti-tumor actions within the animal. These agents would therefore be provided in an amount effective and for a period of time effective to result in their combined presence and their combined actions in the tumor environment. To achieve this goal, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor and chemotherapeutic agents may be administered to the animal simultaneously, either in a single composition or as two distinct compositions using different administration routes.

Alternatively, the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor treatment may precede or follow the chemotherapeutic agent treatment by intervals ranging from minutes to weeks. In embodiments where the chemotherapeutic factor and modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor are applied separately to the animal, one would generally ensure that a significant period of time did not expire between the time of each delivery, such that the chemotherapeutic agent and modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor composition would still be able to exert an

advantageously combined effect on the tumor. In such instances, it is contemplated that one would contact the tumor with both agents within about 5 minutes to about one week of each other and, more preferably, within about 12-72 hours of each other, with a delay time of only about 12-48 hours being most preferred. In some situations, it may be desirable to extend the time period for treatment significantly, where several days (2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7) or even several weeks (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8) lapse between the respective administrations. It also is conceivable that more than one administrations of either the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor or the chemotherapeutic agent will be desired. To achieve tumor regression, both agents are delivered in a combined amount effective to inhibit its growth, irrespective of the times for administration.

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A variety of chemotherapeutic agents are intended to be of use in the combined treatment methods disclosed herein. Chemotherapeutic agents contemplated as exemplary include, *e.g.*, etoposide (VP-16), adriamycin, 5-fluorouracil (5FU), camptothecin, actinomycin-D, mitomycin C, cisplatin (CDDP) and even hydrogen peroxide.

As will be understood by those of ordinary skill in the art, the appropriate doses of chemotherapeutic agents will be generally around those already employed in clinical therapies wherein the chemotherapeutics are administered alone or in combination with other chemotherapeutics. By way of example only, agents such as cisplatin, and other DNA alkylating may be used. Cisplatin has been widely used to treat cancer, with efficacious doses used in clinical applications of 20 mg/m<sup>2</sup> for 5 days every three weeks for a total of three courses. Cisplatin is not absorbed orally and must therefore be delivered *via* injection intravenously, subcutaneously, intratumorally or intraperitoneally.

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Agents that directly cross-link nucleic acids, specifically DNA, are envisaged and are shown herein, to eventuate DNA damage leading to a synergistic antineoplastic combination. Agents such as cisplatin, and other DNA alkylating agents may be used.

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Further useful agents include compounds that interfere with DNA replication, mitosis and chromosomal segregation. Such chemotherapeutic compounds include adriamycin, also known

as doxorubicin, etoposide, verapamil, podophyllotoxin, and the like. Widely used in a clinical setting for the treatment of neoplasms, these compounds are administered through bolus injections intravenously at doses ranging from 25-75 mg/m<sup>2</sup> at 21 day intervals for adriamycin, to 35-50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> for etoposide intravenously or double the intravenous dose orally.

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Agents that disrupt the synthesis and fidelity of polynucleotide precursors may also be used. Particularly useful are agents that have undergone extensive testing and are readily available. As such, agents such as 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) are preferentially used by neoplastic tissue, making this agent particularly useful for targeting to neoplastic cells. Although quite toxic, 5-FU, is applicable in a wide range of carriers, including topical, however intravenous administration with doses ranging from 3 to 15 mg/kg/day being commonly used.

Plant alkaloids such as taxol are also contemplated for use in certain aspects of the present invention. Taxol is an experimental antimitotic agent, isolated from the bark of the ash tree, *Taxus brevifolia*. It binds to tubulin (at a site distinct from that used by the vinca alkaloids) and promotes the assembly of microtubules. Taxol is currently being evaluated clinically; it has activity against malignant melanoma and carcinoma of the ovary. Maximal doses are 30 mg/m<sup>2</sup> per day for 5 days or 210 to 250 mg/m<sup>2</sup> given once every 3 weeks. Of course, all of these dosages are exemplary, and any dosage in-between these points is also expected to be of use in the invention.

Exemplary chemotherapeutic agents that are useful in connection with combined therapy are listed in Table 4. Each of the agents listed therein are exemplary and by no means limiting. The skilled artisan is directed to "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences" 15th Edition, chapter 33, in particular pages 624-652. Some variation in dosage will necessarily occur depending on the condition of the subject being treated. The person responsible for administration will, in any event, determine the appropriate dose for the individual subject. Moreover, for human administration, preparations should meet sterility, pyrogenicity, general safety and purity standards as required by FDA Office of Biologics standards.

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Table 4

<u>Chemotherapeutic Agents Useful In Neoplastic Disease</u>

Class	Type Of Agent	Nonproprietary Names (Other Names)	Disease
		Mechlorethamine (HN <sub>2</sub> )	Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas
	Nitrogen Mustards	Cyclophosphamide Ifosfamide	Acute and chronic lymphocytic leukemias, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, multiple myeloma, neuroblastoma, breast, ovary, lung, Wilms' tumor, cervix, testis, soft-tissue sarcomas
		Melphalan (L-sarcolysin)	Multiple myeloma, breast, ovary
		Chlorambucil	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia, primary macroglobulinemia, Hodgkin's disease, non- Hodgkin's lymphomas
Alkylating Agents	Ethylenimenes and Methylmelamines	Hexamethylmelamine	Ovary
	,	Thiotepa	Bladder, breast, ovary
	Alkyl Sulfonates	Busulfan	Chronic granulocytic leukemia
	1.000	Carmustine (BCNU)	Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, primary brain tumors, multiple myeloma, malignant melanoma
	Nitrosoureas	Lomustine (CCNU)	Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, primary brain tumors, small-cell lung
		Semustine (methyl-CCNU)	Primary brain tumors, stomach, colon
		Streptozocin (streptozotocin)	Malignant pancreatic insulinoma, malignant carcinoid
	Triazines	Dacarbazine (DTIC; dimethyltriazenoimidaz olecarboxamide)	Malignant melanoma, Hodgkin's disease, soft- tissue sarcomas
	Folic Acid Analogs	Methotrexate (amethopterin)	Acute lymphocytic leukemia, choriocarcinoma, mycosis fungoides, breast, head and neck, lung, osteogenic sarcoma
Antimetabolites	Pyrimidine Analogs	Fluouracil (5-fluorouracil; 5-FU) Floxuridine (fluorode- oxyuridine; FUdR)	Breast, colon, stomach, pancreas, ovary, head and neck, urinary bladder, premalignant skin lesions (topical)
		Cytarabine (cytosine arabinoside)	Acute granulocytic and acute lymphocytic leukemias
		Mercaptopurine (6-mercaptopurine; 6-MP)	Acute lymphocytic, acute granulocytic and chronic granulocytic leukemias
	Purine Analogs and Related Inhibitors	Thioguanine (6-thioguanine; TG)	Acute granulocytic, acute lymphocytic and chronic granulocytic leukemias

Class	Type Of Agent	Nonproprietary Names (Other Names)	Disease
		Pentostatin (2-deoxycoformycin)	Hairy cell leukemia, mycosis fungoides, chronic lymphocytic leukemia
		Vinblastine (VLB)	Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, breast, testis
	Vinca Alkaloids	Vincristine	Acute lymphocytic leukemia, neuroblastoma, Wilms' tumor, rhabdomyosarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, small-cell lung
	Epipodophyllotoxins	Etoposide (VP16) Tertiposide	Testis, small-cell lung and other lung, breast, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, acute granulocytic leukemia, Kaposi's sarcoma
Natural Products		Dactinomycin (actinomycin D)	Choriocarcinoma, Wilms' tumor, rhabdomyosarcoma, testis, Kaposi's sarcoma
		Daunorubicin (daunomycin; rubidomycin)	Acute granulocytic and acute lymphocytic leukemias
	Antibiotics	Doxorubicin	Soft-tissue, osteogenic and other sarcomas; Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, acute leukemias, breast, genitourinary, thyroid, lung, stomach, neuroblastoma
		Bleomycin	Testis, head and neck, skin, esophagus, lung and genitourinary tract; Hodgkin's disease, non- Hodgkin's lymphomas
	Antibiotics, continued	Plicamycin (mithramycin)	Testis, malignant hypercalcemia
:		Mitomycin (mitomycin C)	Stomach, cervix, colon, breast, pancreas, bladder, head and neck
	Enzymes	L-Asparaginase	Acute lymphocytic leukemia
	Biological Response Modifiers	Interferon alfa	Hairy cell leukemia., Kaposi's sarcoma, melanoma, carcinoid, renal cell, ovary, bladder, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, mycosis fungoides, multiple myeloma, chronic granulocytic leukemia
	Platinum Coordination Complexes	Cisplatin ( <i>cis</i> -DDP) Carboplatin	Testis, ovary, bladder, head and neck, lung, thyroid, cervix, endometrium, neuroblastoma, osteogenic sarcoma
	Anthracenedione	Mitoxantrone	Acute granulocytic leukemia, breast
Miscellaneous Agents	Substituted Urea	Hydroxyurea	Chronic granulocytic leukemia, polycythemia vera, essental thrombocytosis, malignant melanoma
	Methyl Hydrazine Derivative	Procarbazine (N-methylhydrazine, MIH)	Hodgkin's disease
	Adrenocortical	Mitotane (o,p'-DDD)	Adrenal cortex
	Suppressant	Aminoglutethimide	Breast

Class	Type Of Agent	Nonproprietary Names (Other Names)	Disease
	Adrenocorticosteroids	Prednisone (several other equivalent preparations available)	Acute and chronic lymphocytic leukemias, non- Hodgkin's lymphomas, Hodgkin's disease, breast
Hormones and Antagonists	Progestins	Hydroxyprogesterone caproate Medroxyprogesterone acetate Megestrol acetate	Endometrium, breast
	Estrogens	Diethylstilbestrol Ethinyl estradiol (other preparations available)	Breast, prostate
	Antiestrogen	Tamoxifen	Breast
	Androgens	Testosterone propionate Fluoxymesterone (other preparations available)	Breast
	Antiandrogen	Flutamide	Prostate
	Gonadotropin-releasing hormone analog	Leuprolide	Prostate

## I. Protein Purification

Certain aspects of the present invention concern the purification, and in particular embodiments, the substantial purification, of an encoded protein or peptide. The term "purified protein or peptide" as used herein, is intended to refer to a composition, isolatable from other components, wherein the protein or peptide is purified to any degree relative to its naturally-obtainable state. A purified protein or peptide therefore also refers to a protein or peptide, free from the environment in which it may naturally occur.

Generally, "purified" will refer to a protein or peptide composition that has been subjected to fractionation to remove various other components, and which composition substantially retains its expressed biological activity. Where the term "substantially purified" is used, this designation will refer to a composition in which the protein or peptide forms the major component of the composition, such as constituting about 50% or more of the proteins in the

composition.

Various methods for quantifying the degree of purification of the protein or peptide will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. These include, for example, determining the specific activity of an active fraction, or assessing the number of polypeptides within a fraction by SDS/PAGE analysis. A preferred method for assessing the purity of a fraction is to calculate the specific activity of the fraction, to compare it to the specific activity of the initial extract, and to thus calculate the degree of purity, herein assessed by a "fold purification number". The actual units used to represent the amount of activity will, of course, be dependent upon the particular assay technique chosen to follow the purification and whether or not the expressed protein or peptide exhibits a detectable activity.

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Various techniques suitable for use in protein purification will be well known to those of skill in the art. These include, for example, precipitation with ammonium sulphate, PEG, antibodies and the like or by heat denaturation, followed by centrifugation; chromatography steps such as ion exchange, gel filtration, reverse phase, hydroxylapatite and affinity chromatography; isoelectric focusing; gel electrophoresis; and combinations of such and other techniques. As is generally known in the art, it is believed that the order of conducting the various purification steps may be changed, or that certain steps may be omitted, and still result in a suitable method for the preparation of a substantially purified protein or peptide.

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There is no general requirement that the protein or peptide always be provided in their most purified state. Indeed, it is contemplated that less substantially purified products will have utility in certain embodiments. Partial purification may be accomplished by using fewer purification steps in combination, or by utilizing different forms of the same general purification scheme. For example, it is appreciated that a cation-exchange column chromatography performed utilizing an HPLC apparatus will generally result in a greater -fold purification than the same technique utilizing a low pressure chromatography system. Methods exhibiting a lower degree of relative purification may have advantages in total recovery of protein product, or in maintaining the activity of an expressed protein.

It is known that the migration of a polypeptide can vary, sometimes significantly, with different conditions of SDS/PAGE (Capaldi *et al.*, 1977). It will therefore be appreciated that under differing electrophoresis conditions, the apparent molecular weights of purified or partially purified expression products may vary.

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High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) is characterized by a very rapid separation with extraordinary resolution of peaks. This is achieved by the use of very fine particles and high pressure to maintain and adequate flow rate. Separation can be accomplished in a matter of minutes, or a most an hour. Moreover, only a very small volume of the sample is needed because the particles are so small and close-packed that the void volume is a very small fraction of the bed volume. Also, the concentration of the sample need not be very great because the bands are so narrow that there is very little dilution of the sample.

Gel chromatography, or molecular sieve chromatography, is a special type of partition chromatography that is based on molecular size. The theory behind gel chromatography is that the column, which is prepared with tiny particles of an inert substance that contain small pores, separates larger molecules from smaller molecules as they pass through or around the pores, depending on their size. As long as the material of which the particles are made does not adsorb the molecules, the sole factor determining rate of flow is the size. Hence, molecules are eluted from the column in decreasing size, so long as the shape is relatively constant. Gel chromatography is unsurpassed for separating molecules of different size because separation is independent of all other factors such as pH, ionic strength, temperature, *etc*. There also is virtually no adsorption, less zone spreading and the elution volume is related in a simple matter to molecular weight.

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Affinity chromatography is a chromatographic procedure that relies on the specific affinity between a substance to be isolated and a molecule that it can specifically bind to. This is a receptor-ligand type interaction. The column material is synthesized by covalently coupling one of the binding partners to an insoluble matrix. The column material is then able to

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specifically adsorb the substance from the solution. Elution occurs by changing the conditions to those in which binding will not occur (alter pH, ionic strength, temperature, *etc.*).

A particular type of affinity chromatography useful in the purification of carbohydrate containing compounds is lectin affinity chromatography. Lectins are a class of substances that bind to a variety of polysaccharides and glycoproteins. Lectins are usually coupled to agarose by cyanogen bromide. Conconavalin A coupled to Sepharose was the first material of this sort to be used and has been widely used in the isolation of polysaccharides and glycoproteins other lectins that have been include lentil lectin, wheat germ agglutinin which has been useful in the purification of N-acetyl glucosaminyl residues and *Helix pomatia* lectin. Lectins themselves are purified using affinity chromatography with carbohydrate ligands. Lactose has been used to purify lectins from castor bean and peanuts; maltose has been useful in extracting lectins from lentils and jack bean; N-acetyl-D galactosamine is used for purifying lectins from soybean; N-acetyl glucosaminyl binds to lectins from wheat germ; D-galactosamine has been used in obtaining lectins from clams and L-fucose will bind to lectins from lotus.

The matrix should be a substance that itself does not adsorb molecules to any significant extent and that has a broad range of chemical, physical and thermal stability. The ligand should be coupled in such a way as to not affect its binding properties. The ligand should also provide relatively tight binding. And it should be possible to elute the substance without destroying the sample or the ligand. One of the most common forms of affinity chromatography is immunoaffinity chromatography.

### L. Use of Cells in Bioreactors

The ability to produce biologically active polypeptides is increasingly important to the pharmaceutical industry. The present invention discloses compositions and methods for the efficient regulated expression of, for example, tumor suppressor genes in cells, allowing for the production of these proteins *in vitro* from previously refractory cell types.

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Over the last decade, advances in biotechnology have led to the production of important proteins and factors from bacteria, yeast, insect cells and from mammalian cell culture. Mammalian cultures have advantages over cultures derived from the less advanced lifeforms in their ability to post-translationally process complex protein structures such as disulfide-dependent folding and glycosylation. Indeed, mammalian cell culture is now the preferred source of a number of important proteins for use in human and animal medicine, especially those which are relatively large, complex or glycosylated.

Development of mammalian cell culture for production of pharmaceuticals has been greatly aided by the development in molecular biology of techniques for design and construction of vector systems highly efficient in mammalian cell cultures, a battery of useful selection markers, gene amplification schemes and a more comprehensive understanding of the biochemical and cellular mechanisms involved in procuring the final biologically-active molecule from the introduced vector.

However, the traditional selection of cell types for expressing heterologous proteins has generally been limited to the more "common" cell types such as CHO cells, BHK cells, C127 cells and myeloma cells. In many cases, these cell types were selected because there was a great deal of preexisting literature on the cell type or the cell was simply being carried in the laboratory at the time the effort was made to express a peptide product. Frequently, factors which affect the downstream (e.g., beyond the T-75 flask) side of manufacturing scale-up were not considered before selecting the cell line as the host for the expression system.

Aspects of the present invention take advantage of the biochemical and cellular capacities of mammalian cells as well as of recently available bioreactor technology. Growing cells according to the present invention in a bioreactor allows for large scale production and secretion of complex, fully biologically-active polypeptides into the growth media. In particular embodiments, by designing a defined media with low contents of complex proteins and using a scheme of timed-stimulation of the secretion into the media for increased titer, the purification strategy can be greatly simplified, thus lowering production cost.

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## 1. Anchorage-dependent and non-anchorage-dependent cultures.

Animal and human cells can be propagated *in vitro* in two modes: as non-anchorage dependent cells growing freely in suspension throughout the bulk of the culture; or as anchorage-dependent cells requiring attachment to a solid substrate for their propagation (*i.e.*, a monolayer type of cell growth).

Non-anchorage dependent or suspension cultures from continuous established cell lines are the most widely used means of large scale production of cells and cell products. Large scale suspension culture based on microbial (bacterial and yeast) fermentation technology has clear advantages for the manufacturing of mammalian cell products. The processes are relatively straightforward to operate and scale up. Homogeneous conditions can be provided in the reactor which allows for precise monitoring and control of temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH, and ensure that representative samples of the culture can be taken.

However, suspension cultured cells cannot always be used in the production of biologicals. Suspension cultures are still considered to have tumorigenic potential and thus their use as substrates for production put limits on the use of the resulting products in human and veterinary applications (Petricciani, 1985; Larsson and Litwin, 1987). Viruses propagated in suspension cultures as opposed to anchorage-dependent cultures can sometimes cause rapid changes in viral markers, leading to reduced immunogenicity (Bahnemann, 1980). Finally, sometimes even recombinant cell lines can secrete considerably higher amounts of products when propagated as anchorage-dependent cultures as compared with the same cell line in suspension (Nilsson and Mosbach, 1987). For these reasons, different types of anchorage-dependent cells are used extensively in the production of different biological products.

The current invention includes cells which are anchorage-dependent of nature. Anchorage-dependent cells, when grown in suspension, will attach to each other and grow in clumps, eventually suffocating cells in the inner core of each clump as they reach a size that leaves the core cells unsustainable by the culture conditions. Therefore, an efficient means of

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large-scale culture of anchorage-dependent cells is also provided in order to effectively take advantage of the cells' capacity to secrete heterologous proteins.

#### 2. Reactors and processes for suspension.

Large scale suspension culture of mammalian cultures in stirred tanks is contemplated. The instrumentation and controls for bioreactors have been adapted, along with the design of the fermentors, from related microbial applications. However, acknowledging the increased demand for contamination control in the slower growing mammalian cultures, improved aseptic designs have been implemented, improving dependability of these reactors. Instrumentation and controls include agitation, temperature, dissolved oxygen, and pH controls. More advanced probes and autoanalyzers for on-line and off-line measurements of turbidity (a function of particles present), capacitance (a function of viable cells present), glucose/lactate, carbonate/bicarbonate and carbon dioxide are also available. Maximum cell densities obtainable in suspension cultures are relatively low at about  $2-4 \times 10^6$  cells/ml of medium (which is less than 1 mg dry cell weight per ml), well below the numbers achieved in microbial fermentation.

Two suspension culture reactor designs are most widely used in the industry due to their simplicity and robustness of operation - the stirred reactor and the airlift reactor. The stirred reactor design has successfully been used on a scale of 8000 liter capacity for the production of interferon (Phillips *et al.*, 1985; Mizrahi, 1983). Cells are grown in a stainless steel tank with a height-to-diameter ratio of 1:1 to 3:1. The culture is usually mixed with one or more agitators, based on bladed disks or marine propeller patterns. Agitator systems offering less shear forces than blades have been described. Agitation may be driven either directly or indirectly by magnetically coupled drives. Indirect drives reduce the risk of microbial contamination through seals on stirrer shafts.

The airlift reactor, also initially described for microbial fermentation and later adapted for mammalian culture, relies on a gas stream to both mix and oxygenate the culture. The gas stream enters a riser section of the reactor and drives circulation. Gas disengages at the culture surface, causing denser liquid free of gas bubbles to travel downward in the downcomer section

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of the reactor. The main advantage of this design is the simplicity and lack of need for mechanical mixing. Typically, the height-to-diameter ratio is 10:1. The airlift reactor scales up relatively readily, has good mass transfer of gasses and generates relatively low shear forces.

Most large-scale suspension cultures are operated as batch or fed-batch processes because they are the most straightforward to operate and scale up. However, continuous processes based on chemostat or perfusion principles are available.

A batch process is a closed system in which a typical growth profile is seen. A lag phase is followed by exponential, stationary and decline phases. In such a system, the environment is continuously changing as nutrients are depleted and metabolites accumulate. This makes analysis of factors influencing cell growth and productivity, and hence optimization of the process, a complex task. Productivity of a batch process may be increased by controlled feeding of key nutrients to prolong the growth cycle. Such a fed-batch process is still a closed system because cells, products and waste products are not removed.

In what is still a closed system, perfusion of fresh medium through the culture can be achieved by retaining the cells with a fine mesh spin filter and spinning to prevent clogging. Spin filter cultures can produce cell densities of approximately  $5 \times 10^7$  cells/ml. A true open system and the most basic perfusion process is the chemostat in which there is an inflow of medium and an outflow of cells and products. Culture medium is fed to the reactor at a predetermined and constant rate which maintains the dilution rate of the culture at a value less than the maximum specific growth rate of the cells (to prevent washout of the cell mass from the reactor). Culture fluid containing cells, cell products and byproducts is removed at the same rate. These perfused systems are not in commercial use for production from mammalian cell culture.

#### 3. Non-perfused attachment systems.

Traditionally, anchorage-dependent cell cultures are propagated on the bottom of small glass or plastic vessels. The restricted surface-to-volume ratio offered by classical and traditional techniques, suitable for the laboratory scale, has created a bottleneck in the production of cells

and cell products on a large scale. To provide systems that offer large accessible surfaces for cell growth in small culture volume, a number of techniques have been proposed: the roller bottle system, the stack plates propagator, the spiral film bottles, the hollow fiber system, the packed bed, the plate exchanger system, and the membrane tubing reel. Since these systems are non-homogeneous in their nature, and are sometimes based on multiple processes, they can sometimes have limited potential for scale-up, difficulties in taking cell samples, limited potential for measuring and controlling the system and difficulty in maintaining homogeneous environmental conditions throughout the culture.

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A commonly used process of these systems is the roller bottle. Being little more than a large, differently shaped T-flask, simplicity of the system makes it very dependable and, hence, attractive. Fully automated robots are available that can handle thousands of roller bottles per day, thus eliminating the risk of contamination and inconsistency associated with the otherwise required intense human handling. With frequent media changes, roller bottle cultures can achieve cell densities of close to  $0.5 \times 10^6$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> (corresponding to  $10^9$  cells/bottle or  $10^7$  cells/ml of culture media).

#### 4. Cultures on microcarriers

Van Wezel (1967) developed the concept of the microcarrier culturing systems. In this system, cells are propagated on the surface of small solid particles suspended in the growth medium by slow agitation. Cells attach to the microcarriers and grow gradually to confluency of the microcarrier surface. In fact, this large scale culture system upgrades the attachment dependent culture from a single disc process to a unit process in which both monolayer and suspension culture have been brought together. Thus, combining the necessary surface for the cells to grow with the advantages of the homogeneous suspension culture increases production.

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The advantages of microcarrier cultures over most other anchorage-dependent, large-scale cultivation methods are several fold. First, microcarrier cultures offer a high surface-to-volume ratio (variable by changing the carrier concentration) which leads to high cell density yields and a potential for obtaining highly concentrated cell products. Cell yields are up to  $1-2 \times 10^7$  cells/ml

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when cultures are propagated in a perfused reactor mode. Second, cells can be propagated in one unit process vessels instead of using many small low-productivity vessels (*i.e.*, flasks or dishes). This results in far better utilization and a considerable saving of culture medium. Moreover, propagation in a single reactor leads to reduction in need for facility space and in the number of handling steps required per cell, thus reducing labor cost and risk of contamination.

Third, the well-mixed and homogeneous microcarrier suspension culture makes it possible to monitor and control environmental conditions (e.g., pH, pO<sub>2</sub>, and concentration of medium components), thus leading to more reproducible cell propagation and product recovery. Fourth, it is possible to take a representative sample for microscopic observation, chemical testing, or enumeration. Fifth, since microcarriers settle out of suspension easily, use of a fedbatch process or harvesting of cells can be done relatively easily. Sixth, the mode of the anchorage-dependent culture propagation on the microcarriers makes it possible to use this system for other cellular manipulations, such as cell transfer without the use of proteolytic enzymes, cocultivation of cells, transplantation into animals, and perfusion of the culture using decanters, columns, fluidized beds, or hollow fibers for microcarrier retainment. Seventh, microcarrier cultures are relatively easily scaled up using conventional equipment used for cultivation of microbial and animal cells in suspension.

#### 5. Microencapsulation of mammalian cells

One method which has shown to be particularly useful for culturing mammalian cells is microencapsulation. The mammalian cells are retained inside a semipermeable hydrogel membrane. A porous membrane is formed around the cells permitting the exchange of nutrients, gases, and metabolic products with the bulk medium surrounding the capsule. Several methods have been developed that are gentle, rapid and non-toxic and where the resulting membrane is sufficiently porous and strong to sustain the growing cell mass throughout the term of the culture. These methods are all based on soluble alginate gelled by droplet contact with a calcium-containing solution. Lim (U.S. Patent 4,321,883) describes cells concentrated in an approximately 1% solution of sodium alginate which are forced through a small orifice, forming droplets, and breaking free into an approximately 1% calcium chloride solution. The droplets are

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then cast in a layer of polyamino acid that ionically bonds to the surface alginate. Finally the alginate is reliquefied by treating the droplet in a chelating agent to remove the calcium ions. Other methods use cells in a calcium solution to be dropped into a alginate solution, thus creating a hollow alginate sphere. A similar approach involves cells in a chitosan solution dropped into alginate, also creating hollow spheres.

Microencapsulated cells are easily propagated in stirred tank reactors and, with beads sizes in the range of 150-1500 mm in diameter, are easily retained in a perfused reactor using a fine-meshed screen. The ratio of capsule volume to total media volume can kept from as dense as 1:2 to 1:10. With intracapsular cell densities of up to  $10^8$ , the effective cell density in the culture is  $1-5 \times 10^7$ .

The advantages of microencapsulation over other processes include the protection from the deleterious effects of shear stresses which occur from sparging and agitation, the ability to easily retain beads for the purpose of using perfused systems, scale up is relatively straightforward and the ability to use the beads for implantation.

#### 6. Perfused attachment systems

Perfusion refers to continuous flow at a steady rate, through or over a population of cells (of a physiological nutrient solution). It implies the retention of the cells within the culture unit as opposed to continuous-flow culture which washes the cells out with the withdrawn media (e.g., chemostat). The idea of perfusion has been known since the beginning of the century, and has been applied to keep small pieces of tissue viable for extended microscopic observation. The technique was initiated to mimic the cells milieu in vivo where cells are continuously supplied with blood, lymph, or other body fluids. Without perfusion, cells in culture go through alternating phases of being fed and starved, thus limiting full expression of their growth and metabolic potential. The current use of perfused culture is to grow cells at high densities (i.e.,  $0.1-5 \times 10^8$  cells/ml). In order to increase densities beyond  $2-4 \times 10^6$  cells/ml (or  $2 \times 10^5$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup>), the medium has to be constantly replaced with a fresh supply in order to make up for nutritional deficiencies and to remove toxic products. Perfusion allows for a far better control of

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the culture environment (pH,  $pO_2$ , nutrient levels, *etc.*) and is a means of significantly increasing the utilization of the surface area within a culture for cell attachment.

Microcarrier and microencapsulated cultures are readily adapted to perfused reactors but, as noted above, these culture methods lack the capacity to meet the demand for cell densities above 10<sup>8</sup> cells/ml. Such densities will provide for the advantage of high product titer in the medium (facilitating downstream processing), a smaller culture system (lowering facility needs), and a better medium utilization (yielding savings in serum and other expensive additives). Supporting cells at high density requires efficient perfusion techniques to prevent the development of non-homogeneity.

The cells of the present invention may, irrespective of the culture method chosen, be used in protein production and as cells for *in vitro* cellular assays and screens as part of drug development protocols.

#### J. Kits

All the essential materials and reagents required for the various aspects of the present invention may be assembled together in a kit. When the components of the kit are provided in one or more liquid solutions, the liquid solution preferably is an aqueous solution, with a sterile aqueous solution being particularly preferred.

For *in vivo* use, the instant compositions may be formulated into a single or separate pharmaceutically acceptable syringeable composition. In this case, the container means may itself be an inhalant, syringe, pipette, eye dropper, or other such like apparatus, from which the formulation may be applied to an infected area of the body, such as the lungs, injected into an animal, or even applied to and mixed with the other components of the kit.

The components of the kit may also be provided in dried or lyophilized forms. When reagents or components are provided as a dried form, reconstitution generally is by the addition of a suitable solvent. It is envisioned that the solvent also may be provided in another container

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means. The kits of the invention may also include an instruction sheet defining administration of the gene therapy and/or the chemotherapeutic drug.

The kits of the present invention also will typically include a means for containing the vials in close confinement for commercial sale such as, *e.g.*, injection or blow-molded plastic containers into which the desired vials are retained. Irrespective of the number or type of containers, the kits of the invention also may comprise, or be packaged with, an instrument for assisting with the injection/administration or placement of the ultimate complex composition within the body of an animal. Such an instrument may be an inhalant, syringe, pipette, forceps, measured spoon, eye dropper or any such medically approved delivery vehicle. Additionally, instructions for use of the kit components is typically included.

The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the inventor to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

#### **EXAMPLE 1**

#### Modification of the RB Protein

#### A. Construction of RB cDNAs Expressing N-terminal Truncated pRB Proteins

For construction of modified RB cDNAs with various N-terminal deletions, a series of PCR™ primers were designed and synthesized according to the sequences of RB cDNA. The sense primers were determined by the RB cDNA sequences downstream of the deleted N-terminal sequence. All primers contain a *HindIII* restriction site (underlined) at the 5'-end and the consensus Kozak cassette (GCCGCC) followed by an ATG (italics). The complete nucleotide sequences of the sense primers are as follows:

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5'-CCC<u>AAGCTT</u>GCCGCC*ATG*GAGCAGGACAGCGGCCCGGAC-3' (OMRbSd2-34; SEQ ID NO:14);

5'-CCC<u>AAGCTT</u>GCCGCC*ATG*GATTTTACTGCATTATGTCAG-3' (OMRbSd2-55; SEQ ID NO:15);

5'-CCC<u>AAGCTT</u>GCCGCC*ATG*GAGAAAGTTTCATCTTGTGAT-3' (OMRbSd2-78; SEQ ID NO:16);

5'-CCC<u>AAGCTT</u>GCCGCC*ATG*CTGTGGGGAATCTGTATCTTT-3' (OMRbSd2-97; SEQ ID NO:17);

5'-CCC<u>AAGCTT</u>GCCGCC*ATG*TCAAGACTGTTGAAGAAG-3' (OMRbSd1-147, SEQ 10 ID NO:18).

The anti-sense primer 5'-GTCCAAGAGAATTCATAAAAGG-3' (OMRbAS300; SEQ ID NO:13) overlaps with the *Eco*RI site (underlined) at the nucleotide +900 of the RB cDNA (the A of the first in-frame ATG is designated as position +1). The anti-sense primer was paired with each sense primer described above to amplify various modified 5'-RB cDNA fragments using plasmid F7 as template (which contains the full-length RB cDNA).

After amplification by PCR™ with each pair of primers, the DNA fragments were digested with *Hin*dIII and *Eco*RI and subcloned into plasmid pCMVRB¹¹¹⁰ which had been cut with the same enzymes. The resultant expression plasmids carrying the modified RB cDNAs with N-terminal deletions corresponding to amino acids 2-34 (SEQ ID NO:28 (nucleic acid sequence) and SEQ ID NO:29 (amino acid sequence)), 2-55 (SEQ ID NO:30 (nucleic acid sequence) and SEQ ID NO:31 (amino acid sequence)), 2-78 (SEQ ID NO:32 (nucleic acid sequence) and SEQ ID NO:33 (amino acid sequence)), 2-97 (SEQ ID NO:34 (nucleic acid sequence) and SEQ ID NO:35 (amino acid sequence)) and 1-147 (SEQ ID NO:36 (nucleic acid sequence) and SEQ ID NO:37 (amino acid sequence)) were named as pCMVRBd₂-34 (a deletion of amino acids 2 to 34 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBd₂-55 (a deletion of amino acids 2 to 55 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBd₂-78 (a deletion of amino acids 2 to 78 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBd₁-147 (a deletion of amino acids 1 to 147 of the wild type RB protein; amino acid 148 is a methionine) respectively.

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#### B. Construction of RB cDNAs with Internal Deletions or Mutations

A total of seven pRB expression plasmids carrying RB cDNAs with varying internal deletions or mutations have been constructed, namely pCMVRBd<sub>31-107</sub> (a deletion of amino acids 31 to 107 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBd<sub>77-107</sub> (a deletion of amino acids 77 to 107 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBm<sub>111/112</sub> (a mutation of amino acid 111 of the wild type RB protein from aspartic acid to glycine and a mutation of amino acid 112 from glutamic acid to aspartic acid), pCMVRBd<sub>111-181</sub> (a deletion of amino acids 111 to 181 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBd<sub>111-241</sub> (a deletion of amino acids 111 to 241 of the wild type RB protein), pCMVRBd<sub>181-241</sub> (a deletion of amino acids 181 to 241 of the wild type RB protein) and pCMVRBd<sub>242-300</sub> (a deletion of amino acids 242 to 300 of the wild type RB protein).

For the construction of pCMVRBd<sub>31-107</sub>, an RB cDNA fragment from nucleotide position +325 to +910 was amplified from the plasmid F7 by PCR™ using the primers 5'-GCGCCTGAGGACCTAGATGAGATGTCGTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:19) and OMRbAS300 (SEQ ID NO:13). This RB cDNA fragment was digested with *Bsu*36I (underlined) and *Eco*RI (from OMRbAS300), and inserted into plasmid pCMVRB<sup>110</sup> digested with the same enzymes, to replace the original RB cDNA fragment from nucleotides +91 to +900. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBΔ31-107 is SEQ ID NO:38, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:39.

For the construction of pCMVRBd<sub>77-107</sub>, an RB cDNA fragment (nucleotides +328 to +910) was amplified from the plasmid F7 by PCR™ using the oligonucleotides 5'-GCGGTTAACCCTAGATGAGATGTCGTTCACT-3' (SEQ ID NO:20) and OMRbAS300 (SEQ ID NO:13), followed by digestion with *Hpa*I (underlined) and *Eco*RI. The amplified, digested fragment was inserted into plasmid pCMVRB<sup>110</sup> digested with the same enzymes, to replace the RB cDNA fragment from nucleotides +230 to +900. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBΔ77-107 is SEQ ID NO:40, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:41.

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For the construction of pCMVRBm<sub>111/112</sub>, two pairs of primers were used to change nucleotide A (position +332 of the wild-type RB cDNA) to G, in order to change the codon for aspartic acid (GAT) to glycine (GGT), thus creating a new restriction enzyme site, AvrII, and nucleotide G (position +336 of the wild-type RB cDNA) to T, in order to change the codon for glutamic acid (GAG) to aspartic acid (GAT). The first pair of primers are 5'-CCCAAGCTTGCCGTCATGCCGCCCAAAACCCCCCGA-3' (OMRBS1; SEQ ID NO:21) and 5'-CTCACCTAGGTCAACTGCTGCAAT-3' (OMRbAS332; SEQ ID NO:22; the mutated base is in bold). The second pair of primers are 5'-GTTGACCTAGGTGATATGTCGTTC-3' (OMRbS332; SEQ ID NO:23; the mutated bases are in bold) and OMRbAS300 (SEQ ID NO:13). The PCR™ products amplified with OMRBS1 and OMRbAS332 were digested with Hind III and AvrII (underlined), and those amplified with OMRbS332 and OMRbAS300 were digested with AvrII and EcoRI. These fragments were ligated together into plasmid pCMVRB<sup>110</sup> digested with *HindIII* and *EcoRI* to replace the corresponding wild-type RB cDNA sequences. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBm111/112 is SEQ ID NO:50, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:51.

For the construction of pCMVRBd<sub>111-181</sub>, the RB cDNA fragment (nucleotides +543 to +910) was amplified from plasmid F7 by PCR<sup>™</sup> using the oligonucleotides 5'-GCG<u>CCTAGGA</u>TCTACTGAAATAAATTCTGCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:24) and OMRbAS300 (SEQ ID NO:13), followed by digestion with *Avr*II (underlined) and *Eco*RI. This fragment was then ligated into pCMVRBm<sub>111/112</sub> (above) digested with the same enzymes to replace the RB cDNA fragment from nucleotides +331 to +900. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBΔ111-181 is SEQ ID NO:42, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:43.

For the construction of pCMVRBd<sub>111-241</sub>, a 5' RB cDNA fragment containing nucleotides +1 to +331 was obtained by digestion of pCMVRBm<sub>111</sub> with *Hin*dIII and *Avr*II. The 3' RB cDNA fragment beginning from nucleotide +722 was isolated from the same plasmid digested with *Pvu*II and *Bam*HI. Then the two DNA fragments (in-frame) were ligated into pCMV-G digested with *Hin*dIII and *Bam*HI. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBΔ111-241 is SEQ ID NO:44, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:45.

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For the construction of pCMVRBd<sub>181-241</sub>, a 5'-RB cDNA fragment containing nucleotides +1 to +538 was amplified from plasmid F7 by PCR™ with primers OMRBS1 (SEQ ID NO:21) and 5'-CCCGATATCAACTGCTGGGTTGTCAAATA-3' (SEQ ID NO:25) using plasmid F7 as a template. The obtained RB cDNA fragment was cut with *Hin*dIII and *Eco*RV (underlined), and inserted into pCMVRB<sup>110</sup> to replace the original 5' RB cDNA fragment between the *Hin*dIII and *Pvu*II sites. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBΔ181-241 is SEQ ID NO:46, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:47.

For the construction of pCMVRBd<sub>242-300</sub>, primers OMRBS1 (SEQ ID NO:21) and 5'-CCC<u>GAATTC</u>GTTTTATATGGTTCTTTGAGCAA-3' (SEQ ID NO:26) were used to amplify the 5' RB cDNA fragment containing nucleotides +1 to +722 using plasmid F7 as a template. The amplified product was digested with *Hin*dIII and *Eco*RI (underlined), and inserted into pCMVRB<sup>110</sup> digested with the same enzymes to replace the original 5' RB cDNA sequences from nucleotides +1 to +900. The nucleic acid sequence of pRBΔ242-300 is SEQ ID NO:48, and the corresponding amino acid sequence is SEQ ID NO:49.

#### C. Characterization of N-terminal Modified RB Proteins

An RB-defective bladder carcinoma cell line, 5637 was transfected with the expression plasmids carrying the modified RB cDNAs driven by a CMV promoter. The biological function of the mutant pRBs was evaluated by a combined technique involving immunocytochemical staining and [<sup>3</sup>H]-thymidine *in situ* labeling of the tumor cells after transfection (Xu *et al.*, 1994a; 1994b).

Tumor cells were seeded onto coverslips in medium containing tetracycline and transfected with plasmids expressing pRB<sup>94</sup>, pRB<sup>110</sup> or other mutant RB proteins. At specified time point after removal of tetracycline from the culture medium, the cells were incubated with 1 ml of fresh medium containing 10  $\mu$ Ci [<sup>3</sup>H]-methyl thymidine (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) for 2 hours at 37°C, then fixed and immunochemically stained for expression of RB protein as described previously (Xu *et al.*, 1991a; 1991b). Stained slides were subsequently coated with

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a thin layer of gelatin and dried at 37°C overnight. The slides were then overlaid with autoradiographic emulsion (Type NTB2, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY) and exposed for 2 days. After development, slides were examined under a light microscope. Twenty-four hours after transfection, cells were processed for immunocytochemical staining of RB protein and [<sup>3</sup>H]-thymidine incorporation assay as described above.

The results are illustrated in Table 5. When up to 55 amino acid residues were deleted from the N-terminal of pRB, the DNA synthesis was not significantly reduced in the cells transfected with the mutant pRB expression plasmids compared to cells expressing the full-length RB protein. However, when another 23 amino acids were removed from the N-terminal, the cellular DNA synthesis was dramatically suppressed by expression of the truncated pRB.

Table 5		
% Cells	Incorporating	[ <sup>3</sup> H]-Thymidine

RB Construct	$\underline{\mathbf{R}}\underline{\mathbf{B}}^{\pm}$	<u>RB</u> <sup>2</sup>
Wild-Type	14	41
d2-34	12	42
d2-55	11	43
d2-78	3	41
d2 <b>-</b> 97	3	42
d1-112 (RB <sup>94</sup> )	2	42
d1-147	4	42
d31-107	3	41
d77-107	2	40
d111-112	6	40
d111-181	. 3	38
d111-241	2	40
d111-414	24	42
d181-241	8	43
d242-300	17	43

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As demonstrated in Table 5, the pRB mutants with any deletions between amino acid 55 and 181 significantly inhibit DNA synthesis after being introduced into the tumor cells. Of note, cells transfected with pRBs containing deletions only between amino acid 181 and 241 showed weaker inhibition of DNA synthesis than those transfected with plasmids expressing pRBs carrying deletions between amino acid 55 and 181, although these were still more effective than cells transfected with the full-length pRB expression plasmid. Thus, in view of this data, modifications that combine certain of the above deletions, for example a deletion between amino acid 1 and amino acid 241, would be expected to have similar significant DNA synthesis inhibitory activity.

Additionally, two pRB mutants with two deletions each, either between amino acid 2 and 34 and between amino acids 76 and 112, or between amino acids 2 and 55 and between amino acids 76 and 112 significantly inhibited DNA synthesis as compared to the wild-type RB. The results indicated the boundary of the putative N-terminal domain probably located between amino acid 182 and 300, most probably between amino acid 182 and 241. In addition, a pRB carrying a point mutation at amino acid position 111 converting aspartic acid to glycine significantly suppressed DNA synthesis, further suggesting that this region is vital for regulating pRB function.

#### **EXAMPLE 2**

# Modification of the CMV Promoter/Enhancer Controlling Expression of the VP16 <u>Transactivating Domain in the Tetracycline-Responsive Gene Expression System</u>

The modified retinoblastoma genes and proteins described above have a number of practical utilities, including, but not limited to, gene therapy. For these aspects, expression systems are needed. While systems such as those described above are appropriate for certain embodiments, they have certain shortcomings in relation to gene therapy using cytotoxic constructs. The original tetracycline-responsive gene expression system of Gossen and Bujard (1992) is an attractive system, but has certain drawbacks, such as squelching effects on cell

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growth (Gill and Ptashne, 1988). To overcome these and other drawbacks, the inventors have improved the tetracycline-responsive gene expression system.

The original tetracycline repressor/operator-based regulatory system consists of two plasmids, pUHD15-1 and pUHC13-3 (U. S. Patent 5,464,758, incorporated in its entirety herein by reference; Gossen and Bujard 1992). pUHC13-3 is a tetracycline (Tc; tet) sensitive expression vector containing a hybrid minimal human CMV promoter, in which tet operator sequences had been inserted upstream of the TATA box. pUHD15-1 contains sequences encoding a tetracycline responsive transactivator (tTA), with expression driven by a wild-type CMV promoter. In transient experiments using this system, the inventors found that efficiently reversible transgene expression was observed in many tumor cell lines studied. However, attempts to isolate long-term clones expressing the reporter gene in a tetracycline-responsive manner were unsuccessful. This was most likely caused by the high intracellular levels of the tTA transactivator, whose expression was driven by the strong CMV promoter/enhancer sequence in the plasmid pUHD15-1. The tTA transactivator contains the VP-16 activating domain, which is known to have squelching effects on cell growth (Gill and Ptashne, 1988).

Therefore, to resolve this problem and to further improve the system, the tTA expression cassette was first modified by replacing the strong CMVp enhancer (Boshart *et al.*, 1985) in the original pUHD15-1 plasmid with a pair of 19 bp imperfect direct repeat sequence (a portion of the CMVp enhancer; SEQ ID NO:5). The modification of the hCMV promoter/enhancer was done by removal of a portion of the 5' enhancer sequences from the hCMV promoter.

Three pairs of oligonucleotide primers were designed based on the published sequence of the hCMV promoter (Boshart *et al.*, 1985). A *Xho*I and an *Eco*RI restriction enzyme site (underlined) was added to the 5' end of each sense and the anti-sense oligo, respectively. The sense oligos are: 5'-CCGCTCGAGCAATGGGCGTGATAGCGG-3' (OMCMVs1; SEQ ID NO:6); 5'-CCGCTCGAGCACCAAAATCAACGGGA-3' (OMCMVs2; SEQ ID NO:7) and 5'-CCGCTCGAGCAACTCCGCCCCATTGAC-3' (OMCMVs3; SEQ ID NO:8), respectively, and

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they shared the same anti-sense primer, 5'-TAGACATATGAATTCGCGGCC-3' (OMCMVas; SEQ ID NO:9).

The template used in PCR™ amplification was plasmid pUHD15-1. PCR™ amplification with primer pairs of OMCMVs1 + OMCMVas; OMCMVs2 + OMCMVas and OMCMVs3 + OMCMVas, generated three shorter versions of CMV promoter with lengths of 282 bp (namely mhCMVp1), 203 bp (mhCMVp2) and 168 bp (mhCMVp3) respectively. The purified shortened CMV promoter/enhancer fragments were double digested with *Xho*I and *Eco*RI, and inserted into pUHD15-1 to replace the original hCMV promoter. This produced three new tTA expressing plasmids, namely pmCMV1-tTA, pmCMV2-tTA and pmCMV3-tTA.

To determine the relative strength of these promoters, the tTA in these newly constructed plasmids, as well as plasmid pUHD15-1, was replaced by a chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) gene from plasmid pRc/CMV-CAT (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), thus generating four CAT expression plasmids, pmCMV1-CAT, pmCMV2-CAT, pmCMV3-CAT and pCMV-CAT. In these plasmids, CAT expression is driven by mhCMVp1, mhCMVp2, mhCMVp3 and the full-length hCMVp, respectively. To evaluate the relative activity of the modified CMV promoters, the CAT expression plasmids were introduced into three cell lines, the tumor cell lines 5637 and Saos2, and the embryonal kidney cell line 293, *via* the Lipofectin method (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Forty-eight hours after transfection, cell lysates were prepared and CAT activity was measured by a CAT FLASH assay kit from Stratagene (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA).

As shown in FIG. 1, after enhancer sequences were partially removed, the activity of the promoter was dramatically reduced in all three transfected cell lines. FIG. 1 is a graphical representation of the CAT activity in the 5637 and Saos-2 cell lines. The more enhancer sequences that were deleted, the weaker was the promoter that remained. The order of promoter activity from strongest to weakest is hCMV, mhCMVp1, mhCMVp2 and mhCMVp3. The activity of mhCMVp1 is 17.7% of the full-length hCMV promoter, while the mhCMVp3 activity is only 3.3% of the hCMV promoter in 5637 cells (FIG. 1). After comparing the relative promoter activity of the modified promoters, mhCMVp1 (SEQ ID NO:5) was chosen for the

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modified tetracycline regulatable gene expression system. mhCMVp1 showed optimal tetracycline-controlled transactivator (tTA) expression with no squelching effects on host cell growth (FIG. 2), an important characteristic for potential use in human gene therapy.

5 EXAMPLE 3

#### Construction of Single Plasmid, Tetracycline-Regulated Vector

A single plasmid vector named EC1214A was constructed. This plasmid contains: 1) the modified tetracycline-responsive transactivator (tTA) expression cassette to eliminate the squelching effects of tTA on host cell growth; 2) the tTA-dependent promoter from plasmid pUHC13-3; 3) a generic intron sequence; 4) a multiple cloning site downstream of the promoter and intron; and 5) a neo<sup>R</sup> expression cassette to allow G418 selection. Expression in this system is regulated by tetracycline, or a tetracycline analog. A "tetracycline analog" will be understood to be any one of a number of compounds that are closely related to tetracycline, and which bind to the tet repressor with at least an affinity (K<sub>a</sub>) of at least 10<sup>6</sup>/M, preferably with a K<sub>a</sub> of 10<sup>9</sup>/M, and more preferably with a K<sub>a</sub> of 10<sup>11</sup>/M. Exemplary, but in no way limiting, of such tetracycline analogs are those disclosed by Hlavka and Boothe (1985), Mitschef (1978), the Noyee Development Corporation (1969), Evans (1968) and Dowling (1955), each of which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

Plasmid pMLSIS.CAT (Choi *et al.*, 1991) contains an generic intron sequence which consists of a portion of the 5'-untranslated leader from the adenovirus-major-late region, which contains part of the first exon of the tripartite and the first intervening sequence, as well as a synthetic splice donor/acceptor sequence derived from an IgG variable region. A pair of oligonucleotides, 5'-CTAGAATTCGCTGTCTGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:10) and 5'-GCTCTAGATGCAGTTGGACCTGGGAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:11), flanking the intron sequence in plasmid pMLSIS.CAT and containing an *Eco*RI and *Xba*I site, respectively (underlined), were synthesized. After amplification by PCR™, the intron fragment was digested with *Eco*RI and *Xba*I, and inserted into the corresponding enzyme sites in plasmid pUHD15-1.

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Subsequently, a small DNA fragment containing *Cla*I, *HindIII*, *EcoRV*, *EcoRI*, *PstI*, *SmaI* and *BamHI* cloning sites (obtained from plasmid pBluescriptSK) was inserted into the new plasmid downstream of the intron to produce an expression vector containing the hCMV promoter, a generic intron, multiple cloning sites and a polyadenylation signal from the SV40 virus. This intermediate vector was given the name of pCMV-G. The SV40 polyadenylation signal of pCMV-G was then replaced by a HSV thymidine kinase (TK) gene polyadenylation signal sequence to generate a plasmid, named pCMV\*-G-TKpA.

Plasmid pRc/CMV (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) was double digested with restriction enzymes *Nru*I and *Xba*I. The 5' overhang from the *Xba*I digest was filled in by Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD), and the blunt-ended insert was ligated to a DNA fragment containing mhCMV1-tTA obtained from plasmid pmCMV1-tTA (Example 2). The new plasmid was named pmCMV1-tTA.neo.

Finally, a DNA fragment containing the tTA-dependent promoter, the generic intron and the TK polyadenylation signal was isolated from plasmid pCMV\*-G-TKpA, and inserted into the *Bgl*II site of plasmid pmCMV1-tTA.neo to produce a vector named EC1214A, which carries both the tTA expression cassette and the tTA-dependent promoter as well as a selection marker, the neomycin resistance gene.

#### **EXAMPLE 4**

#### Construction of a Single Plasmid Tetracycline Positively-Induced (Tet-on) Vector

The original tetracycline repressor/operator-based tet-on system also consists of two plasmids, pUHD17-1neo (or pUHD172-1neo) and pUHC13-3 (Gossen *et al.*, 1995). pUHC13-3 is a tetracycline sensitive expression vector containing a hybrid minimal human CMV promoter, in which tet operator sequences had been inserted upstream of the TATA box. pUHD17-1neo or pUHD172-1neo contains sequences encoding a reverse tetracycline responsive transactivator (rtTA), with expression driven by a wild-type CMV promoter. In transient experiments using this system, it was found that efficiently reversible transgene expression was observed in many tumor cell lines studied. As opposed to the original tetracycline system, expression is turned on

in the presence of tetracycline or a tetracycline analog, such as doxycycline, while expression is turned off in the absence of tetracycline. However, the rtTA transactivator contains the VP-16 activating domain, which is known to have squelching effects on cell growth (Gill and Ptashne, 1988).

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Therefore, to resolve this problem and to further improve the system, the rtTA expression cassette was first modified by replacing the strong CMVp enhancer (Boshart *et al.*, 1985) in the pUHD17-1neo or pUHD172-1neo plasmid with a pair of 19 bp imperfect direct repeat sequence (SEQ ID NO:5). The modification of the hCMV promoter/enhancer was done by removal of a portion of the 5' enhancer sequences from the hCMV promoter (Example 2). The new rtTA expressing plasmid was named pmCMV1-rtTA.

A single plasmid vector named EC1214B was constructed using pmCMV1-rtTA. This plasmid contains: 1) the modified reverse tetracycline-responsive transactivator (rtTA) expression cassette to eliminate the squelching effects of rtTA on host cell growth; 2) the rtTA-dependent promoter from plasmid pUHC13-3; 3) a generic intron sequence; 4) a multiple cloning site downstream of the promoter and intron; and 5) a neo<sup>R</sup> expression cassette to allow G418 selection. The construction was performed as outlined in Example 3.

#### **EXAMPLE 5**

#### Construction of Retinoblastoma (RB) and p53 Tetracycline-Controlled Vectors

## A. Construction of Inducible pRB<sup>110</sup> Expression Vector

To construct an inducible pRB<sup>110</sup> expression plasmid, plasmid F7 (Takahashi *et al.*, 1991) or p4.95BT (Friend *et al.*, 1987), containing the full-length RB<sup>110</sup> gene cDNA, was digested with the restriction enzymes *Acy*I at nucleotide -322 and *Sca*I at +3230 (the A of the second in-frame ATG start codon was designated nucleotide +19). The 5' overhangs generated by the *Acy*I digest were treated with *E. coli* DNA polymerase I in the presence of all four dNTPs to generate blunt ends. *Bam*HI linkers were ligated onto the fragment, and the fragment was then digested with *Bam*HI to remove excess linkers and generate *Bam*HI ends (Maniatis *et al.*, 1989; Ausubel *et al.*,

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1992). The resultant RB cDNA fragment of 3552 bp was inserted into the unique *Bam*HI site of EC1214A to generate pCMV\*-tTA-RB<sup>110</sup>.

# B. Construction of Inducible pRB<sup>94</sup> Expression Vector

It is known that the primary sequence surrounding the AUG codon GCC( $^{A}_{G}$ )CCAUGG (SEQ ID NO:27) is the optimal context for initiation of translation in higher eukaryotes (Kozak 1991). A surprising realization is that, although nearly all vertebrate mRNAs have features that ensure the fidelity of initiation, many mRNAs that encode critical regulatory proteins do not appear to be designed for efficient translation (Kozak 1991). In reviewing the RB cDNA sequence, it was found that the AUG start codon for both the full length pRB<sup>110</sup> and the N-terminal truncated pRB<sup>94</sup> are in a suboptimal context for initiation of translation in higher eukaryotes. For example, there is an out-of-frame AUG codon at the nucleotide -5 position (the A of the ATG start codon for the pRB<sup>94</sup> cDNA is designated nucleotide +1), and the leading sequence of the ATG codon for pRB<sup>94</sup> is suboptimal as compared to the consensus initiator context shown above. To improve the translation efficiency of the pRB<sup>94</sup> cDNA, site-directed mutagenesis was used to optimize the DNA sequence upstream of the second internal in-frame ATG codon of RB<sup>94</sup> for optimal translational initiation.

The modified 5'-RB<sup>94</sup> cDNA fragment was obtained by PCR<sup>™</sup> using plasmid F7 carrying the full-length RB<sup>110</sup> cDNA as the template. The sense primer used for the PCR<sup>™</sup> reaction (5'-CCCAAGCTTGCCGCCATGTCGTTCACTTTTAC-3'; SEQ ID NO:12) contained a *HindIII* restriction site (underlined) and a Kozak cassette (italics; Kozak, 1987). The antisense primer 5'-GTCCAAGAGAATTCATAAAAGG-3' (OMRbAS300; SEQ ID NO:13) overlapped with the *EcoRI* site (underlined) at nucleotide +900 of the RB cDNA (the A of the first in-frame ATG is designated as position +1). The PCR<sup>™</sup> product was digested with *HindIII* and *EcoRI*, then ligated with a DNA fragment containing the 3'-RB cDNA fragment between *EcoRI* (position +900) and *BamHI* (+3548) isolated from plasmid F7. The entire RB<sup>94</sup> cDNA fragment was inserted into the *HindIII* and *BamHI* sites of EC1214A to produce the inducible pRB<sup>94</sup> expression plasmid, pCMV\*-tTA-RB<sup>94</sup>.

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#### C. Construction of Inducible p53 Expression Vector

A plasmid, pC53-SN3 (Baker *et al.*, 1990), containing the full length p53 gene cDNA was digested with *Bam*HI, and the fragment containing the full length p53 gene was inserted into the unique *Bam*HI site of EC1214A to generate pCMV\*-tTA-p53.

#### **EXAMPLE 6**

# Preparation of Long-Term Tumor Cell Clones with

#### Tetracycline-Regulated pRB110, pRB94 or p53 Expression

The modified, single-plasmid tetracycline-responsive mammalian gene expression system has been used to obtain various stable tumor cell lines in which expression of the wild-type or the N-terminal truncated retinoblastoma (RB) tumor suppressor gene, or the p53 tumor suppressor gene can be reversibly turned on and off without detectable leakage.

#### A. Cell Culture

A breast carcinoma cell line, MDA-468 (HTB132) was obtained from ATCC and cultured in Leibovitz's L-15 (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) with 10% FBS (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). An osteosarcoma cell line, Saos2 was cultured in medium McCoy's 5A (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) with 15% FBS (Zhou *et al.*, 1994b). A bladder carcinoma cell line, 5637 (HTB9) obtained from ATCC was cultured with RPMI 1640 medium (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) containing 10% FBS. All cell culture media were supplemented with 0.5% penicillin/streptomycin. Saos2 and 5367 cells were incubated at 37°C in a 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator, while MDA-468 cells were cultured at 37°C without CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### 25 B. Stable Transfection

Tumor cells were transfected with the pRB<sup>110</sup> and pRB<sup>94</sup> expression plasmids, pCMV\*-tTA-RB<sup>110</sup> and pCMV\*-tTA-RB<sup>94</sup> *via* the Lipofectin method according to the manufacturer's instruction manual (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). During transfection and the subsequent procedures except where specified, 0.5 μg/ml of tetracycline (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) was added to the transfection and culture media. Forty-eight hours after transfection, G418 (Life

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Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD.) was added to the culture media at a concentration of 300 μg/l. Two to three weeks later, single colonies were isolated by cloning rings. A duplicate culture was made for each isolated colony. While the original clone was kept in media containing 0.5 μg/ml tetracycline, the duplicate clone was cultured in the absence of tetracycline. The latter was immunochemically stained with a specific anti-RB antibody, RB-WL-1 (Xu *et al.*, 1989a). The matched RB-positive clones were subsequently maintained in medium containing tetracycline and G418 and expended for further analyses.

#### C. Transient Transfection

Tumor cells were seeded into 60-mm culture dishes or onto sterile coverslips at concentrations that would reach about 40% confluent next day. Twenty hours later, proper amount of plasmid DNA was mixed with Lipofectin reagent in Opti-MEM medium according to the manufacture's instruction manual (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD). Cells were overlaid with the DNA-Lipofectin complex and incubated in a CO<sub>2</sub> incubator at 37°C overnight. Next day, fresh medium was added to replace the DNA-Lipofectin. Twenty-four or forty-eight hours later, cells were fixed for immunochemical staining or lysed for preparation of cell lysates.

#### D. Immunocytochemical Staining of RB Protein

Immunocytochemical staining was performed as described previously (Xu *et al.*, 1989a). For detection of RB expression, cells grown on coverslips were fixed in 45% (vol/vol) acetone/10% (wt / vol) formaldehyde/0.1 M phosphate buffer for 5 min. After being washed six times with phosphate-buffered saline, cells were blocked with 1% non-fat milk/1.5% goat serum or horse serum in phosphate buffer for 4 hours at room temperature. The RB-WL-1 anti-RB antibody or Canji's monoclonal anti-RB antibody (QED, San Diego, CA) was diluted to 2 μg/ml or 0.5 μg/ml respectively in the same solution plus 0.02% Triton X-100, and was incubated with the cell overnight. After being washed, the coverslips were processed for immunostaining with the avidin biotinylated peroxidase complex (ABC) method according to the technical manual (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA).

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#### E. Immunoblotting for pRB

Cell lysate was prepared as previously described (Xu *et al.*, 1991a; 1991b). Briefly, cultured cells in 60 mm dishes were lysed with 0.6 ml of ice-cold lysis buffer containing 100 mM NaCl, 0.2% NP-40, 0.2% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS and 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH8.0) with 50 µg/ml aprotinin and 1 mM PMSF. The cell lysate was passed through 21 gauge needle several times and clarified by centrifugation.

Direct Western immunoblotting was done as described previously (Xu *et al.*, 1991a; 1991b). Sixty micrograms of total cellular protein as determined by the Bradford protein assay (BioRad, Richmond, CA) was electrophoresed in an 8% SDS/polyacrylamide gel and electroblotted to Immobilon polyvinylidene difluoride membranes (PVDF) (Millipore, Bedford, MA). After being blocked with 4% bovine serum albumin/1% normal goat serum in Trisbuffered saline, membranes were incubated overnight with RB-WL-1 antibody at a final concentration of 0.4 μg/ml for RB detection. The blots were then probed by the ProtoBlot Western blot alkaline phosphatase system (Promega, Madison, WI).

#### F. Growth Curve Measurement

A crystal violet staining method was used to measure the cell growth changes in the presence or absence of tetracycline (Gillies *et al.*, 1986). Briefly, cells were seeded into 24-well plates in duplicate. In one set of the plates, cells were grown in medium containing  $0.5 \,\mu g/ml$  tetracycline, while in duplicate plates, the same cells were cultured in non-tetracycline media. At each time point, cells were fixed with 1% glutaraldehyde in PBS and stained using 0.5% of crystal violet. After cells at all desired time points were collected, the crystal violet dye was extracted from the stained cells by incubating cells with Sorenson's solution containing 0.9% trisodium citrate, 0.02 N chloric acid and 45% ethanol (vol/vol). The extracted dyes were diluted properly with the Sorenson's solution and optical absorbencies at  $\lambda_{550}$  were measured. Growth curves were obtained by plotting the  $OD_{550}$  against the time.

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#### G. Soft Agar Assay

For soft agar assay, appropriate number of cells were mixed with 0.3% of agarose in complete medium containing 15% FBS and overlaid onto 0.7% base agar in a 35 mm tissue culture dish. Duplicate dishes were prepared for each individual cell clones. Cells in one dish were cultured in the medium containing 0.5  $\mu$ g/ml of tetracycline and the other cultured in non-tetracycline medium. The medium was replenished every 3 days, and colonies (>50 cells) were counted after 3 weeks. Results were calculated as the average of three dishes per cell clone.

#### H. Tumorigenicity Test in Nude Mice

The tumorigenicity test has been described previously (Takahashi *et al.*, 1991). Two groups of athymus nude mice were set up for each cell clone to be tested. One group of mice were given regular water, while the other group was given water containing 5 mg/ml of tetracycline. A total of  $5 \times 10^6$  cells from each RB<sup>110</sup>- or RB<sup>94</sup>-reconstituted clone were injected subcutaneously in 0.2 ml of phosphate buffered saline into the right flank of nude mice. RB-negative parental controls including Saos2, 5637 and MDA-468 cells were injected at the identical concentration into the left flank of the same mice. Tumors were scored 4 weeks after injection.

### I. Time Course Study of [3H]-Thymidine Incorporation

Cells from inducible RB-reconstituted clones were grown on sterile coverslips in medium containing tetracycline. At specified time point after removal of tetracycline from the culture medium, the cells were incubated with 1 ml of fresh medium containing 10 μCi [³H]-methyl thymidine (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL) for 2 hours at 37°C, then fixed and immunochemically stained for expression of RB protein as described previously (Xu *et al.*, 1991a; 1991b). Stained slides were subsequently coated with a thin layer of gelatin and dried at 37°C overnight. The slides were then overlaid with autoradiographic emulsion (Type NTB2, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, NY) and exposed for 2 days. After development, slides were examined under a light microscope.

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#### J. [3H]-Thymidine Incorporation of Transiently Transfected Cell Cultures

Tumor cells were seeded onto coverslips and transfected with plasmids expressing pRB<sup>94</sup>, pRB<sup>110</sup> or other mutant RB proteins. Twenty-four hours after transfection, cells were processed for immunocytochemical staining of RB protein and [<sup>3</sup>H]-thymidine incorporation assay as described in Xu *et al.* (1991b; 1991c).

#### K. Characterization of Long-Term Inducible RB Expression Clones

The cell growth suppression and morphological changes after RB replacement that have been reported in the literature are inconsistent. Studies done by the inventors and others indicated that replacement of the normal RB gene into RB-defective tumor cells could suppress their tumorigenic activity in nude mice (Goodrich and Lee 1993, Bookstein et al., 1990a; 1990b; Chen et al., 1992; Goodrich et al., 1992b; Huang et al., 1988; Kratzke et al., 1993; Madreperla et al., 1991; Muncaster et al., 1992; Ookawa et al., 1993; Sumegi et al., 1990; Takahashi et al., 1991; Wang et al., 1993; Xu et al., 1996; Xu et al., 1991c; Zhou et al., 1994b; Xu, 1996; Xu, 1995; Li et al., 1996; Xu et al., 1994b). The tumor cell lines studied were derived from widely disparate types of human cancers such as the retinoblastoma, osteosarcoma, carcinomas of the bladder, prostate, breast and lung (Goodrich and Lee, 1993; Xu, 1996; Xu, 1995 for review). Although it has been well documented that correction of the RB gene defect alone in tumor cells carrying multiple genetic alterations was sufficient to revert their malignant phenotype, it was more puzzling than it appeared at first sight (Klein, 1990).

As was shown in several early studies, after transient transfection with pRB-expressing plasmids, some types of the *RB*-defective tumor cells in culture displayed striking changes, including cell enlargement, senescent-like phenotype and growth cessation (Templeton *et al.*, 1991; Qin *et al.*, 1992). Subsequently, it was found that, however, long-term stable clones of the *RB*-reconstituted tumor cells can be isolated that grew just as rapidly as the parental lines. Therefore, there has been a tendency in the literature to separate the inhibition of cell growth by *RB* replacement in *RB*-defective tumor cells from its tumor suppression function (Chen *et al.*, 1992; Goodrich *et al.*, 1992b; Takahashi *et al.*, 1991; Xu *et al.*, 1991b; Zhou *et al.*, 1994b; Li *et al.*, 1996).

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Three RB-defective tumor cell lines were used to establish long-term inducible RB expression clones. They were the osteosarcoma cell line, Saos2, the bladder cancer cell line, 5637 and the breast cancer cell line, MDA-468. The rationale for choosing Saos2, 5637 and MDA-468 as recipient cells was that they are the RB-defective tumor cells most in use for RB-replacement studies. The tumor cells were transfected with the inducible RB<sup>110</sup> expression plasmid, pCMV\*-tTA-RB<sup>110</sup> and the pRB<sup>94</sup> expression plasmid, pCMV\*-tTA-RB<sup>94</sup> in the presence of tetracycline. After selection in 400 µg/ml of G418 for approximately 2 to 4 weeks, well separated single colonies were isolated and maintained in tetracycline containing media. A small portion of the isolated clones were cultured separately in the absence of tetracycline (Tc) for 24 to 48 hours and stained with an anti-RB antibody, RB-WL-1. Tight control of pRB protein expression in the stable clones of Tc-responsive *RB*-reconstituted 5637 bladder carcinoma and MDA-MB-468 breast carcinoma cells is seen.

The RB-reconstituted 5637 cells grown in the presence of 0.5 μg/ml of Tc in the culture medium are RB- by immunocytochemical staining, while after removal of Tc, the pRB expression was turned on in the RB-reconstituted 5637 cells as shown by RB+ immunocytochemical staining. The MDA-MB-468 breast carcinoma tumor cells were also RB-by immunocytochemical staining in the presence of 0.5 μg/ml of Tc in culture medium, whereas after removal of Tc, the pRB expression was turned on in the RB-reconstituted MDA-MB-468 breast carcinoma cells as shown by RB+ immunocytochemical staining. Note that tetracycline is an inhibitor, rather than an inducer, in this tetracycline-responsive expression system.

The minimal concentration of tetracycline required to shut off RB expression was also tested. It was found that as little as  $0.1~\mu g/ml$  of tetracycline can inhibit RB expression to non-detectable level by immunostaining, indicating that the tetracycline-regulated expression system is very sensitive to tetracycline.

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Additionally, it was surprisingly found that, unlike the non-regulatable, long-term *RB*-reconstituted tumor cell lines previously reported, all the long-term tumor cell clones examined irreversibly ceased growing after pRB expression was turned on in Tc-free medium (FIG. 3A, FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C). It is known in the literature that the half-life of pRB in normal and tumor cells is only 4 to 6 hours (Mihara *et al.*, 1989; Xu *et al.*, 1994b; Xu *et al.*, 1989a), and as was illustrated in FIG. 2, using the modified tetracycline-regulatable system, expression of tTA transactivator *per se* in the presence or absence of low concentration of Tc had no effect on cell growth.

The Saos2 and 5637 clones also failed to synthesize DNA, which were followed by noticeable morphological changes and finally, by cell death. The cellular morphology was markedly altered after pRB expression was induced in Tc-free medium, including cell enlargement, flattening, and lower nucleocytoplasmic ratio than cycling G1/S cells. In the case of the bladder carcinoma cell line, 5637, changes in morphology and growth rate after either transient or stable RB-replacement with a non-regulatable system have not been well documented in the literature (Goodrich *et al.*, 1992b; Takahashi *et al.*, 1991; Zhou *et al.*, 1994b).

In general, the phenotypes of the established Tc-regulatable RB<sup>+</sup> tumor lines in Tc-free medium were quite similar to those documented previously for RB plasmid-transfected (or RB retrovirus vector-infected) tumor cell mass cultures (Huang *et al.*, 1988; Templeton *et al.*, 1991; Qin *et al.*, 1992). All tumor cell clones under permissive condition for pRB expression were unable to form colonies in soft agar (FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C), and were non-tumorigenic in nude mice.

To compare *RB* with another common tumor suppressor gene, *p53*, several long-term stable tumor cell clones with Tc-regulatable wild-type p53 expression have been established from the osteosarcoma cell line, Saos-2. A similar approach as described above was used to establish the p53-reconstituted Saos-2 tumor cell clones. In brief, the parental Saos-2 tumor cells were transfected with the wild-type p53-expressing plasmid, pCMV\*-tTA-p53 (Example 5) and selected in geneticin-containing media. The initial G418-resistant mass cultures were subjected

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to at least two rounds of subcloning in order to obtain stable wild-type p53-reconstituted clones. Because of complete deletion of the p53 gene, the parental Saos-2 cells have no endogenous p53.

With this model system, it was found that induction of wild-type p53 expression in *p53*-reconstituted Saos-2 clones did result in growth arrest of the RB<sup>-</sup>/p53<sup>null</sup> tumor cells. When the Tc-regulated *p53*-reconstituted Saos-2 clones were grown in the absence of Tc, many tumor cells shrank and detached. Furthermore, as measured by DNA fragmentation assay, abundant low molecular weight DNAs were detected only in samples extracted from *p53*-reconstituted Saos-2 tumor cells under permissive condition for p53 expression. These observations indicate that the wild-type p53-induced growth arrest of the RB<sup>-</sup>/p53<sup>null</sup> Saos-2 tumor cells was the result of apoptotic cell death rather than replicative senescence.

Dimri *et al.* recently reported a biomarker that identifies senescent human cells in culture and in aging skin *in vivo*. It was show that several human senescent cells expressed a  $\beta$ -galactosidase, histochemically detectable at pH 6 (Dimri *et al.*, 1995). This marker, termed senescence-associated  $\beta$ -galactosidase (SA- $\beta$ -gal), is expressed by senescent, but not presenescent fibroblasts. SA- $\beta$ -gal was also absent from immortal cells, but was induced by genetic manipulations that reversed immortality (Dimri *et al.*, 1995). Of note, some cells, such as adult melanocytes, expressed the SA- $\beta$ -gal (pH 6 activity) independent of senescence or age. Thus, SA- $\beta$ -gal is not a universal marker of replicative senescence, which is not surprising.

Nevertheless, by utilizing the instant long-term tumor cell clones with tetracycline-regulatable pRB or p53 expression, the SA-β-gal (pH 6 activity) provides a simple assay allowing the further characterization the RB-mediated tumor cell growth cessation. The majority (>99.9%) of young (early passage) human WI-38 fibroblasts are SA-β-gal negative. In contrast, the senescent (at population doubling level greater than 52) WI-38 cells were strongly SA-β-gal positive. All tetracycline-responsive tumor cell clones examined so far were SA-β-gal negative in the presence of tetracycline (RB-), and were SA-β-gal positive in tetracycline-free medium

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(RB<sup>+</sup>). The intensity of SA-β-gal staining of tumor cells in RB<sup>+</sup> status, however, was variable depending on tumor cell types.

Of note, although p53 reconstitution in Saos-2 (RB-, p53<sup>null</sup>) tumor cells with either non-inducible (Chen *et al.*, 1990; Li *et al.*, 1996) or inducible system did suppress their neoplastic phenotype, the p53 reconstituted Saos-2 clones with the tetracycline-regulatable promoter were SA-β-gal negative in either presence or absence of tetracycline. Of great interest, when the p53-reconstituted Saos-2 cells were infected with recombinant adenovirus vectors expressing the wild-type pRB<sup>110</sup> in Tc-free medium, the tumor cells with both wild-type p53 and pRB<sup>110</sup> expression displayed more intense SA-β-gal positive staining as compared to tumor cells only expressing pRB<sup>110</sup>. The results imply that the mechanisms for tumor suppression by pRB and p53 were different from each other, but expression of pRB and p53 together had synergistic effects on RB-mediated tumor cell senescence.

In consideration of its potential therapeutic use, another important finding was the fact that the pRB-mediated replicative senescence (irreversible growth cessation) was tumor-specific. The young WI-38 fibroblasts at early passage infected with recombinant adenovirus vector, AdCMVpRB110 at multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 100 remained SA-β-gal negative, and they resumed a normal growth pattern about one week post-infection. Therefore pRB is a relatively safe reagents for anticancer gene therapy. In addition to therapy of advanced malignancies, the emerging RB gene therapy also may be beneficial in treating post-surgery residue tumors, superficial cancers, or premalignancies, as well as non-malignant, hyperproliferative disorders in certain circumstances (Chang *et al.*, 1995; Xu *et al.*, 1996).

#### L. The broad biological basis of the RB-mediated tumor suppression.

In addition to tumor cell-specific senescence and the well-known antiproliferative effects, pRB may also play a role in inhibition of angiogenesis and in elicitation of immunogenicity of tumor cells. The inventors have shown that serum-free conditioned media (CM) collected from the tetracycline-responsive, *RB*-reconstituted osteosarcoma and non-small cell lung carcinoma

cell lines switched from angiogenic to anti-angiogenic after removal of Tc from the cell cultures. This switch corresponded with the onset of pRB expression as determined by Western blotting and immunohistochemistry (Dawson *et al.*, 1996). The inventors have also reported that HLA class II induction by IFN-γ in the RB-defective non-small cell lung carcinoma cell line, H2009, requires reconstitution of the wild-type RB gene expression (Lu *et al.*, 1996). The class II proteins present peptides derived from proteolytically processed antigens to CD4<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes as part of the immune response. Therefore, pRB likely has a role in mediating tumor immunogenicity as well.

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To determine if replacement of the retinoblastoma (RB) tumor suppressor gene could inhibit invasion of RB-defective tumor cells, studies were conducted using the Boyden chamber assay (Li *et al.*, 1996). The studies were done in a diverse group of stable RB-reconstituted human tumor cell lines, including those derived from the osteosarcoma and carcinomas of the bladder, breast and lung. The expression of the exogenous wild-type RB protein in these tumor cell lines was driven by either a constitutively active promoter or an inducible promoter. It was found that significantly more tumor cells from the parental RB-defective cell lines and the RB-revertants than from the RB-reconstituted RB<sup>+</sup> cell lines penetrated through the Matrigel in the Boyden chamber assay (p < 0.001, two-tailed t-test). Of note, the inhibition of invasiveness of various RB-defective tumor cells by RB replacement was apparently well correlated with suppression of their tumorigenicity *in vivo*. In contrast, although either functional RB or p53 reexpression effectively suppressed tumor formation in nude mice of the RB-/p53<sup>null</sup> osteosarcoma cell line, Saos-2, replacement of the wild-type p53 gene had much less impact on their invasiveness as compared to the RB gene.

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Normal human diploid cells senesce *in vitro* and *in vivo* after a limited number of cell divisions. This process known as cellular senescence is an underlying cause of aging and a critical barrier for development of human cancers. It has also been demonstrated that *RB/p53*-defective tumor cells reexpressing functional pRB alone *via* a modified tetracycline-regulated gene expression system were irreversibly growth-arrested at G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle.

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These cells displayed multiple morphological changes consistent with cellular senescence and also expressed a senescence-associated  $\beta$ -galactosidase biomarker.

Further studies indicated that telomerase activity, which was presumably essential for an extended proliferative life-span of neoplastic cells, was repressed in the tumor cell lines after induction of pRB (but not p53) expression. These observations suggest that pRB plays a critical role in the intrinsic cellular senescence program. From a practical standpoint, findings imply that cytostatic gene therapy using RB (or RB and p53 together) may result in differential elimination of tumor cells through cellular senescence and crisis. At the same time the replicative lifespan of normal cells *in vivo* may not be affected. This could provide a potential basis for designing tumor-specific tumor suppressor gene therapy and anti-telomerase gene therapy.

These findings, taken together, may intimate that the *RB*-mediated tumor suppression has a broad biological basis, which certainly makes the emerging *RB* tumor suppressor gene therapy for human cancer even more attractive.

#### M. Enhanced Tumor Suppression by an N-terminal Truncated pRB.

Long-term stable clones of the *RB*-reconstituted tumor cells can be isolated with non-inducible gene expression systems, and most of these clones grow just as rapidly as the parental lines. The inventors have also found that, although the *RB*-mediated tumor suppression was substantial and had a broad biological basis, it was often incomplete and a portion of the *RB*-reconstituted tumor cells were able to survive and form RB<sup>+</sup> xenograft tumors in nude mice after a prolonged latency period (Takahashi *et al.*, 1991; Xu *et al.*, 1991b; Zhou *et al.*, 1994b; Li *et al.*, 1996). Similar observations have been reported by other investigators (Bookstein *et al.*, 1990b; Goodrich *et al.*, 1992b; Kratzke *et al.*, 1993; Ookawa *et al.*, 1993; Wang *et al.*, 1993). This phenomenon is referred to by the inventors as *tumor suppressor resistance* (TSR; Zhou *et al.*, 1994b), which is an equivalent of multiple drug resistance (MDR) in chemotherapeutics. In the latter scenario, low-dose chemotherapy may risk the selection of metastatic tumor cells due to their often inherently higher resistance to cytotoxic agents.

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The inventors subsequently reported that an N-terminal truncated RB protein of ~94 kDa (pRB<sup>94</sup>) exerted surprisingly more potent cell growth suppression as compared to the full-length pRB protein in a diversity of tumor cell lines examined, including those having a normal endogenous RB gene. Tumor cells transfected with the pRB<sup>94</sup>-expressing plasmids displayed multiple morphological changes frequently associated with cellular senescence. They failed to enter S phase and rapidly died (Xu *et al.*, 1994b; Resnitzky and Reed, 1995).

The inventors recent studies in ectopic animal models demonstrated that treatment of established human RB<sup>+</sup> and RB<sup>+</sup> bladder xenograft cancers in nude mice by AdCMVpRB94, a replication-deficient adenovirus vector expressing the N-terminal truncated RB protein, resulted in regression of the treated tumors (Xu *et al.*, 1996). Of note, although both the full-length and the truncated forms of the RB protein, when over-expressed in tumor cells via adenovirus vectors, were capable of suppression of tumor growth, the pRB<sup>94</sup> was much more potent than the full-length RB protein. The mechanism for the enhanced tumor suppression by the N-terminal truncated RB protein is not clear yet.

To better understand the functional difference between the N-terminal truncated pRB<sup>94</sup> and the full-length pRB<sup>110</sup>, the inventors have also established stable tumor cell lines with Tc-responsive pRB<sup>94</sup> expression. By time course analysis, it was found that as early as 6 hours after removal of tetracycline from the cell culture medium, the pRB<sup>94</sup>-reconstituted tumor cells accumulated the maximum of both underphosphorylated and phosphorylated pRB<sup>94</sup>, followed by failure of the vast majority of the tumor cells to incorporate <sup>3</sup>H-thymidine, an indicator of growth cessation. The pRB<sup>94</sup> protein was completely dephosphorylated within ~18 to 24 hours. Most of the pRB<sup>110</sup>-reconstituted tumor cells, however, remained immuno-histochemically RB<sup>-</sup> at the 6 or 8 hr-time points and had normal DNA synthesis (FIG. 5). The pRB<sup>110</sup> reached the highest level at the 24 hr-time point as determined by western blotting, and became mostly unphosphorylated from 24 to 48 hours after removal of tetracycline, in which period the pRB<sup>110</sup>-

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reconstituted tumor cells finally ceased DNA synthesis (FIG. 5). Using the SA-β-gal biomarker assay for human senescent cells, it was shown that the Saos-2 cells with pRB<sup>94</sup> expression showed more intense SA-β-gal positive staining as compared to the pRB<sup>110</sup>-expressing cells at 48 hr after removal of Tc. Since pRB<sup>94</sup> has a longer half-life than pRB<sup>110</sup> and tends to remain in an active, underphosphorylated form (U. S. Patent 5,496,731; Xu *et al.*, 1994b), rapid accumulation of mostly the active forms (underphosphorylated form) of RB protein in the tumor cells may account for the enhanced tumor cell growth suppression by pRB<sup>94</sup>. In this regard, another truncated version of pRB, named pRB<sup>56</sup>, beginning at amino acid 379, has also been reported as a more potent inhibitor of cell cycle progression compared to the full-length pRB (Wills *et al.*, 1995).

The advantages of the modified system are threefold: 1) it is suitable for establishing long-term stable cell lines with inducible gene expression because of lower constitutive expression of the tTA peptide; 2) the system is now contained within a single plasmid so that only one round of transfection and selection is required; and 3) of importance, the single-plasmid tetracycline-responsive mammalian gene expression system is readily convertible to tetracycline-controlled viral vectors (Examples 7-12 below).

#### EXAMPLE 7

#### Construction of Tetracycline-Controlled Adenoviral Vectors

The desired cDNA fragment of a gene of interest is first inserted into the single-plasmid tetracycline-regulatable plasmid vector, EC1214A (Example 3) or EC1214B (Example 4). The tetracycline-responsive foreign gene expression cassette and the modified tTA (or rtTA) expression cassette from the corresponding EC1214A or EC1214B plasmid vectors are then recovered using standard methods in the art for DNA manipulation (Maniatis *et al.*, 1989; Ausubel *et al.*, 1992), and inserted into the shuttle plasmid, pΔE1sp1A (Microbix Biosystems, Inc.). The resultant recombinant shuttle plasmids are then co-transfected with the master adenovirus type 5 (Ad5) plasmid, pBHG11, which contains the backbone of the adenovirus Ad5dl309 genome and E1/E3 deletion mutation (Microbix Biosystems, Inc.) into 293 cells using

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the LIPOFECTIN reagent (GIBCO/BRL Life Technologies). The co-transfection of 293 cells is performed in the presence (for tet-off system) or absence (for tet-on system) of  $0.5 \mu g/ml$  of tetracycline.

Alternatively, a fragment containing a gene of interest is first inserted into the single-plasmid tetracycline-regulatable plasmid vector, EC1214A or EC1214B. The tetracycline-responsive foreign gene expression cassette and the modified tTA (or rtTA) expression cassette from the corresponding EC1214A or EC1214B plasmid vectors are then recovered and inserted, respectively, into the shuttle plasmid, p $\Delta$ E1sp1A and the master adenovirus plasmid, pBHG11. The resultant recombinant shuttle plasmids and the recombinant master adenovirus plasmid are co-transfected into 293 cells.

Co-transfection of 293 cells with the recombinant shuttle plasmid and the recombinant master adenovirus plasmid produce infectious virions by *in vivo* recombination, in which the minigene cassette expressing the gene of interest and the modified tTA (or rtTA) expression cassette are replaced the ΔE1 region or ΔE1 and ΔE3 regions of the Ad5dl309 genome, respectively. Presence of recombinant adenoviruses in the transfected 293 cells is initially identified by cytopathic effect (CPE). Cell culture supernatants are collected from the transfected 293 cells in which CPE has occurred. Recombinant viruses are then isolated by screening adenovirus plaques from 293 cell monolayers after infection with the virus supernatants, and further characterized by restriction enzyme digestion mapping, PCR<sup>TM</sup>, or by expression of the gene of interest in virus-infected host cells in a tetracycline-regulatable manner. The recombinant adenoviruses containing the desired foreign gene as well as the modified tTA (or rtTA) expression cassettes are subjected to at least three rounds of plaque purification.

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High-titer stocks of the tetracycline-controlled recombinant adenoviruses are prepared by methods modified from Graham and Prevec, (1991). The CsCl ultracentrifugation-purified adenoviruses contain  $\sim 10^{13}$  viral particles per ml as measured by OD at 260 nm (1 OD<sub>260</sub> = 1 ×  $10^{12}$  viral particles per ml). The concentrated viral suspension is desalted by gel filtration

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through Sephadex G50 to generate a final purified virus stock about 10<sup>11</sup> plaque-forming units (pfu) per ml in PBS.

#### **EXAMPLE 8**

#### Preparation of Tetracycline-Responsive RB Adenovirus Vector

A replication-deficient adenovirus vectors expressing N-terminal truncated pRB<sup>94</sup> protein (U. S. Patent No. 5,496,731) has been used in *in vivo* animal studies of human cancer gene therapy (Xu *et al.*, 1996). Unfortunately, the ratio of viral particles to plaque-forming units of the AdCMVpRB94 virus supernatants increased dramatically with passage, making it difficult for large-scale preparation of high-titer stocks of the AdCMVpRB94 virus for human cancer gene therapy clinical trials. This was probably caused by the super cell growth suppression effects of pRB94 protein on the 293 virus-producing cell line.

The modified tetracycline-responsive mammalian gene expression system has been used in a similar manner as described above to generate a tetracycline-controlled pRB<sup>94</sup>-containing adenovirus vector, AdVtTA.RB94, which is designed for delivery of high-dose pRB<sup>94</sup> gene therapy. The entire tetracycline regulation cassette can be inserted into the E1 region of the adenovirus genome, or the RB<sup>94</sup> expression cassette can be inserted into the E1 region of the adenovirus genome, while the transcriptional transactivation fusion protein expression cassette is inserted into the E3 region of the adenovirus genome. Over-expression of pRB<sup>94</sup> in tumor cells will cause tumor cell-specific senescence and cell death. The pRB<sup>94</sup> cDNA has a modified optimal initiator context sequence. Expression of the pRB94 protein in transduced human tumor cells by AdVtTA.RB94 can be reversibly turned off and on. The novel AdVtTA.RB94 recombinant adenovirus vector can be propagated efficiently in 293 cells with increased yield and quality.

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#### **EXAMPLE 9**

#### Preparation of Tetracycline-Responsive RB/p53 Coexpression Vector

As described in Example 6 above, although p53 reconstitution in Saos-2 (RB-, p53<sup>null</sup>) tumor cells with either non-inducible (Chen *et al.*, 1990; Li *et al.*, 1996) or inducible system did suppress their neoplastic phenotype, the p53 reconstituted Saos-2 clones with the tetracycline-regulatable promoter were SA-β-gal negative in either presence or absence of tetracycline. However, when the p53-reconstituted Saos-2 cells were infected with recombinant adenovirus vectors expressing the wild-type pRB<sup>110</sup> in Tc-free medium, the tumor cells with both wild-type p53 and pRB<sup>110</sup> expression displayed more intense SA-β-gal positive staining as compared to tumor cells only expressing pRB<sup>110</sup>. The results imply that the mechanisms for tumor suppression by pRB and p53 were different from each other, but expression of pRB and p53 together had synergistic effects on RB-mediated tumor cell senescence.

Since co-expression of pRB and p53 has synergistic effects on pRB-mediated, tumor-specific senescence (Example 6), and it has been suggested that altered RB and p53 protein status could be a synergistic prognostic factor in non-small cell lung carcinomas, as well as a subset of other human malignancies, including transitional cell carcinomas of the bladder (Xu, 1995; Xu et al., 1994a; Xu et al., 1996), combination pRB and p53 gene therapy is also contemplated as an alternative strategy to surmount possible tumor suppressor resistance.

Insertion of both the modified tetracycline-responsive transactivator (tTA) expression cassette and the tTA-dependent pRB <sup>110</sup> expression cassette into the E1 region of the Ad5 genome facilitates construction of an adenovirus vector simultaneously expressing two tumor suppressor genes, named AdVtTA.RB110/p53. In this vector, the smaller p53 expression cassette is inserted into the E3 region of the 34 kb master plasmid, pBHG11, through ligation reaction. Since attempts to replace both RB and p53 genes in the same cell have never been successful (Wang *et al.*, 1993), the inventors reasoned that adenovirus vectors simultaneously expressing the two tumor suppressor genes should be built in the regulatable gene expression system.

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#### **EXAMPLE 10**

#### Construction of Tetracycline-Controlled Retroviral Vectors

The *kat* retrovirus production system produces high titer retrovirus supernatant capable of transducing efficiently hematopoietic cell types refractory to conventional retrovirus transduction (Finer *et al.*, 1994). The *kat* retrovirus plasmid vector with a hybrid LTR with will be combined with EC1214A (Example 3) to generate a retrovirus with Tc-regulatable expression. Since some success using standard retroviral vectors have been reported in the literature, the Tc-controlled retroviral vector may work better than the Tc-controlled adenoviral vector for transduction of certain cell types, such as hematopoietic stem cells.

#### **EXAMPLE 11**

#### Therapeutic Administration of Modified RB Constructs

#### A. Treatment of Human Bladder Cancers in vivo.

The human bladder cancer represents an ideal model for practicing tumor suppressor gene therapy of solid tumors by infusing the instant modified RB protein expression retroviral vectors into the bladder. The original experimental model of human bladder cancer was established by Jones and colleagues (Ahlering *et al.*, 1987). It has been shown that human bladder tumor cells of RT4 cell line established from a superficial papillary tumor, which usually does not metastasize, produced tumors only locally when injected by a 22-gauge catheter into the bladder of female nude mice. In contrast, the EJ bladder carcinoma cells which were originally isolated from a more aggressive human bladder cancer produced invasive tumors in the nude mouse bladders which metastasized to the lung spontaneously. Therefore, this model can be used for treatment of experimental bladder cancer by *in vivo* gene transfer with retroviral vectors.

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Tumor cells from RB minus human bladder carcinoma cell line, 5637 (ATCC HTB9) and RB<sup>+</sup> human bladder carcinoma cell line, SCaBER (ATCC HTB3) will be injected directly into the bladders of female athymic (nu/nu) nude mice (6 to 8 weeks of age) by a catheter as initially reported by Jones and colleagues (Ahlering *et al.*, 1987). Development and progression of the nude mouse bladder tumors will be monitored using a fiber-optical system to which a TV

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monitor is attached. The experimental tumors will subsequently be treated with retrovirus vectors expressing the modified RB proteins of the present invention.

Supernatants with high virus titers will be obtained from tissue culture media of selected clones expressing high level of human modified RB protein and confirmed as free of replication-competent virus prior to use. The retroviral vector suspension at high titers ranging from  $4 \times 10^4$  to greater than  $1 \times 10^7$  colony-forming unit (cfu)/ml, and more preferably at a titer greater than  $1 \times 10^6$  cfu/ml will then be infused directly into the mouse bladders *via* a catheter to treat the tumors. The skilled artisan will understand that such treatments may be repeated as many times as necessary *via* a catheter inserted into the bladder. The tumor regression following transferring the modified RB gene will be monitored frequently *via* the fiber-optic system mentioned above.

The same procedure as described above may be used for treating the human bladder cancer except that the retroviral vector suspension is infused into a human bladder bearing cancer.

# B. in vivo Studies Using an Orthotopic Lung Cancer Model

Human large cell lung carcinoma, NCI-H460 (ATCC HTB177) cells which have normal pRB<sup>110</sup> expression will be injected into the right mainstream bronchus of athymic (nu/nu) nude mice (10<sup>5</sup> cells per mouse). Three days later the mice will be inoculated endobronchically with supernatant from the modified RB, or wild-type RB retrovirus producer cells daily for three consecutive days. Tumor formation suppression in the group of mice treated with the modified RB retrovirus supernatant, in contrast, to the group which is treated with wild-type RB retrovirus supernatant, will indicate that the modified RB-expressing retrovirus inhibits growth of RB<sup>+</sup> non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC) cells, whereas the wild-type RB-expressing retrovirus does not.

### C. Treatment of Human Non-Small Cell Lung Cancers in vivo.

Non-small cell lung cancer patients having an endobronchial tumor accessible to a bronchoscope, and also having a bronchial obstruction, will be initially selected for modified RB

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gene therapy. Treatment will be administered by bronchoscopy under topical or general anesthesia. To begin the procedure, as much gross tumor as possible will be resected endoscopically. A transbronchial aspiration needle (21G) will be passed through the biopsy channel of the bronchoscope. The residual tumor site will then be injected with the appropriate modified RB retroviral vector supernatant, modified RB adenovirus suspension or modified RB-expressing plasmid vector-liposome complexes at a volume of 5 ml to 10 ml. Protamine may be added to a concentration of 5 µg/ml. The injections of therapeutic viral or plasmid supernatant comprising one or more of the vectors will be administered around and within the tumor or tumors and into the submucosa adjacent to the tumor. The injections will be repeated daily for five consecutive days and monthly thereafter. The treatment may be continued as long as there is no tumor progression. After one year the patients will be evaluated to determine whether it is appropriate to continue therapy.

In addition, as a precaution, the patients will wear a surgical mask for 24 hours following injection of the viral supernatant. All medical personnel will wear masks routinely during bronchoscopy and injection of the viral supernatant. Anti-tussive will be prescribed as necessary.

# D. Treatment or Prevention of Human Lung Carcinomas With Liposome-Encapsulated Purified Modified RB Protein

In yet another alternative, target tumor or cancer cells will be treated by introducing the instant modified RB proteins into cells in need of such treatment by any known method. For example, liposomes are artificial membrane vesicles that have been extensively studied for their usefulness as delivery vehicles of drugs, proteins and plasmid vectors both *in vitro* or *in vivo* (Mannino *et al.*, 1988). Proteins such as erythrocyte anion transporter (Newton *et al.*, 1988), superoxide dismutase and catalase (Tanswell *et al.*, 1990), and UV-DNA repair enzyme (Ceccoli *et al.*, 1989) have been encapsulated at high efficiency with liposome vesicles and delivered into mammalian cells *in vitro* or *in vivo*. Further, small-particle aerosols provide a method for the delivery of drugs for treatment of respiratory diseases. For example, it has been reported that drugs can be administered in small-particle aerosols by using liposomes as a vehicle.

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Administered *via* aerosols, the drugs are deposited rather uniformly on the surface of the nasopharynx, the tracheobronchial tree and in the pulmonary area (Knight *et al.*, 1988).

To treat or prevent lung cancers, the therapeutic modified RB proteins will be purified, for example, from recombinant baculovirus AcMNPV-modified RB infected insect cells by immunoaffinity chromatography or any other convenient source. The modified RB protein will then be mixed with liposomes and incorporated into the liposome vesicles at high efficiency. The encapsulated modified RB will still be active. Since the aerosol delivery method is mild and well-tolerated by normal volunteers and patients, the modified RB-containing liposomes can be administered to treat patients suffering from lung cancers of any stage and/or to prevent lung cancers in high-risk population. The modified RB protein-containing liposomes may administered by nasal inhalation or by a endotracheal tube *via* small-particle aerosols at a dose sufficient to suppress abnormal cell proliferation. Aerosolization treatments will be administered to a patient for 30 minutes, three times daily for two weeks, with repetition as needed. The modified RB protein will thereby be delivered throughout the respiratory tract and the pulmonary area. The treatment may be continued as long as necessary. After one year, the overall condition of the patient will be evaluated to determine if continued therapy is appropriate.

#### **EXAMPLE 12**

### Induction of Senescence and Telomerase Inhibition by Reexpression of RB

Normal human diploid cells senesce *in vitro* and *in vivo* after a limited number of cell divisions. This process, known as cellular senescence, is an underlying cause of aging and a critical barrier for development of human cancers. This Example presents studies that demonstrate that reexpression of functional pRB alone in RB/p53-defective tumor cells via a modified tetracycline-regulated gene expression system resulted in a stable growth arrest at the G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle, preventing tumor cells from entering S phase in response to a variety of mitogenic stimuli. These cells displayed multiple morphological changes consistent with cellular senescence and expressed a senescence-associated  $\beta$ -galactosidase biomarker.

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Additionally, telomerase activity, which is believed to be essential for an extended proliferative life-span of neoplastic cells, was abrogated or repressed in the tumor cell lines after induction of pRB (but not p53) expression. Strikingly, when returned to an non-permissive medium for pRB expression, the pRB-induced senescent tumor cells resumed DNA synthesis and attempted to divide. However, most cells died in the process, a phenomenon similar to postsenescent crisis of SV40 T-antigen-transformed human diploid fibroblasts in late passage. These observations provide direct evidence that overexpression of pRB alone in *RB/p53*-defective tumor cells is sufficient to reverse their immortality and cause a phenotype that is, by all generally accepted criteria, indistinguishable from replicative senescence. The results indicate that pRB may play a causal role in the intrinsic cellular senescence program.

#### A. Materials and Methods

Establishing tumor cell lines with Tc-regulatable pRB expression

The original multiple-plasmid tetracycline repressor/operator-based regulatory system was improved as described in detail above. All *RB*-reconstituted tumor cell lines used in this Example were subjected to at least two rounds of subcloning following the initial plasmid transfection and are considered pure clones. The homogeneity of these clones was verified by pRB nuclear staining. In addition, a panel assay (Zhou *et al.*, 1994) was used to ensure stable expression of the functional pRB under permissive conditions. The *RB*-reconstituted tumor cells were all RB in the presence of 0.5 µg/ml of Tc in culture medium; while the great majority (>99%) of the cells became RB at 24 hours after removal of Tc as shown by immunocytochemical staining.

### Flow cytometric analysis

Single cell suspensions collected at each time point were fixed with paraformaldehyde and ethanol before propidium iodide (PI) (Sigma) staining. All profiles were generated using a FACScan flow cytometer (Becton-Dickinson). The first peak (M1) contains cells with diploid DNA in G0/G1, the second peak (M3) with twice the PI-fluorescence intensity contains tetraploid G2/M cells, and the area between the two peaks (M2) represents the total number of cells in S phase (Nicoletti *et al.*, 1991).

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## SA-β-gal assay

The assay was performed essentially as previously described (Dimri *et al.*, 1995). Briefly, the cells were fixed in 2% formaldehyde/0.2% glutaraldehyde for 5 min and stained with 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl β-D-galactoside (X-Gal) at pH 6.0 for 6 hours. The staining solution contained 1 mg/ml X-Gal, 40 mM citric acid/sodium phosphate, pH 6.0, 5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, 5 mM potassium ferricyanide, 150 mM NaCl and 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>.

### Telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP) assay

The methodology, according to the technical manual, was modified from the original TRAP assay as described by Kim *et al.* (Kim *et al.*, 1994). In short, ~ $10^6$  cells grown in a 100-mm Petri dish were harvested and resuspended in 200 µl of ice-cold lysis buffer for 30 min on ice, followed by centrifugation at  $100,000 \times g$  for 30 min at 4°C. The supernatant was diluted to 0.5 µg protein/µl, of which 2µl was used for each TRAP assay. The telomerase reaction was carried out at 30°C for 30 min, which was followed by a 2-step PCR<sup>TM</sup> amplification with [ $\gamma$ - $^{32}$ P]-labeled TS primer (94°C, 30 s and 60°C, 30 s for 33 cycles). The PCR<sup>TM</sup>-amplified telomerase extension products were subjected to electrophoresis on a 12.5% polyacrylamide gel.

### B. Results

# pRB-mediated irreversible growth cessation of tumor cells

Using the modified tetracycline (Tc)-regulatable gene expression system as described in detail above, dozens of long-term stable tumor cell clones were established, in which expression of the wild-type pRB can be reversibly turned on and off without significant leakage. The *RB*-reconstituted tumor cell clones were obtained, respectively, from the breast carcinoma cell line, MDA-MB-468, the osteosarcoma cell line Saos-2, and the bladder carcinoma cell line, 5637. These tumor cell lines were chosen as host cells since they were known to contain both *RB* and *p53* gene mutations (Wang *et al.*, 1993; Chen *et al.*, 1990; Berry *et al.*, 1996; Masuda *et al.*, 1987).

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As measured by western blotting, pRB protein induced in the tumor cells reached the highest level about 24 hours after removal of tetracycline from the cell culture medium, and then became completely dephosphorylated within 24 to 40 hours. The effects of induction of pRB expression on tumor cell growth were subsequently examined in representative clones by measuring growth curves and (<sup>3</sup>H) thymidine incorporation (Xu *et al.*, 1994b), and by flow cytometric analysis (Nicoletti *et al.*, 1991). Cell growth and DNA synthesis of all the long-term tumor cell clones studied ceased 24 to 48 hours after pRB expression was induced (FIG. 3A, FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C). The great majority of the tumor cells were arrested at G0/G1 phase of the cell cycle.

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After a 4-day induction of pRB expression in Tc-free medium, the growth cessation of the tumor cells was irreversible by stimulation with a variety of mitogens, such as serum growth factors, phytohemagglutinin (PHA) and concanavalin A (Con A). This was determined by continuous flat growth curves as shown in FIG. 3A, FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C and failure of the tumor cells to incorporate (<sup>3</sup>H) thymidine in response to mitogenic stimulation. In the meantime, the tumor cells displayed striking morphological changes consistent with cellular senescence, including cell enlargement, flattening, and lower nucleocytoplasmic ratio than cycling cells.

Furthermore, as measured by DNA fragmentation assay, a small amount of lower molecular weight DNAs were often observed in DNA samples prepared from *RB*-reconstituted Saos-2 tumor cells grown in non-permissive but not permissive conditions for pRB expression. This finding suggested a low level of spontaneous apoptosis of the *RB*-defective tumor cell culture, which was inhibited by induction of pRB expression. In addition, switching on pRB expression in the *RB*-reconstituted 5637 and MDA-MB-468 tumor cell lines also inhibited IFN-γ-induced apoptotic cell death.

# Expression of senescence-associated $\beta$ -galactosidase

A biomarker that identifies senescent human cells in culture and in aging skin *in vivo* has recently been reported. This marker, termed senescence-associated  $\beta$ -galactosidase (SA- $\beta$ -gal), is expressed by senescent, but not pre-senescent fibroblasts. SA- $\beta$ -gal was also absent from

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immortal cells but was induced by genetic manipulations that reversed immortality (Dimri *et al.*, 1995). Young (early passage) human WI-38 fibroblasts were SA-β-gal negative, whereas the senescent (at population doubling level greater than 52) WI-38 cells were strongly SA-β-gal positive, which provided a valid control for the SA-β-gal assay. The Tc-responsive *RB*-reconstituted tumor cell clones were totally SA-β-gal negative in the presence of Tc (*i.e.*, in RB status), and the majority of the tumor cells became SA-β-gal positive after induction of pRB expression for four to five days in Tc-free medium. The detection of this senescence-associated biomarker in the tumor cells was coincident with the irreversible growth cessation of the tumor cell populations (FIG. 3A, FIG. 3B and FIG. 3C). The intensity of the SA-β-gal staining of the induced RB<sup>+</sup> tumor cells, however, was variable depending on the tumor cell types.

# Reexpression of pRB (but not p53) in tumor cells inhibited telomerase activity

Since telomerase has recently emerged as an attractive candidate for a regulator in cellular senescence (Linskens *et al.*, 1995; Klingelhutz *et al.*, 1996), the effects of pRB and p53 replacement on the telomerase activity of the host tumor cells were determined. In this connection, several long-term stable tumor cell clones with Tc-regulatable wild-type p53 expression from the osteosarcoma cell line, Saos-2 were established. A telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP) assay as recently described (Kim *et al.*, 1994) was used to measure telomerase activity in tumor cells before and after induction of pRB (or p53) expression.

Prior to induction of pRB expression, the *RB*-reconstituted tumor cell clones from all three *RB/p53*-defective tumor types examined were positive for telomerase activity, whereas the relative telomerase activity was ~15 to >100 times lower in the tumor cells after turning on the pRB expression as estimated by densitometry of the digitized image. In fact, the telomerase activity was nearly non-detectable in the pRB-expressing MDA-MB-468 and Saos-2 tumor cells. In contrast, although induction of wild-type p53 expression in Saos-2 did result in growth arrest of the RB<sup>-</sup>/p53<sup>null</sup> tumor cells, the p53-reconstituted Saos-2 tumor clones persistently exhibited positive telomerase activity, which was not affected by their p53 status. Thus the differences in telomerase activity cannot be explained simply as a difference in cell proliferation.

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Postsenescent crisis of pRB-induced senescent tumor cells after withdrawal of pRB

The pRB-induced tumor cell senescence was stringently dependent on the continued expression of the functional pRB. As shown above, after induction of pRB expression in Tc-free medium for four or more days, the *RB*-reconstituted MDA-MB-468, Saos-2, and 5637 tumor cells became senescent. When these tumor cells returned to an non-permissive medium for pRB expression, however, a large number of tumor cells were observed that lost cell-cell adherence, detached from the Petri dishes and died. To further characterize this phenomenon, a combined method was employed involving pRB immunocytochemical staining and (<sup>3</sup>H) thymidine *in situ* labeling of the tumor cells.

It was found that after adding  $0.5 \,\mu\text{g/ml}$  of Tc back to the *RB*-reconstituted Saos-2 tumor cell cultures that had been maintained in Tc-free medium for 4 to 5 days, nearly all tumor cells were depleted of the exogenous pRB and became RB at day 6. Subsequently, at day 9 to 10, the tumor cells resumed DNA synthesis, the majority of which however had strikingly aberrant nuclei. They attempted to divide but most died in the process. These tumor cells displayed a phenotype, showing remarkable similarity to postsenescent crisis of the T-antigen-transformed human cells in late passage (Stein, 1985).

In summary, reexpression of functional pRB in *RB*-defective tumor cells induced growth cessation concurrently with inhibition of telomerase activity. The tumor cells irreversibly lost mitogen responsiveness, entering a viable G1-arrested state. They also exhibited pRB-dependent SA-β-gal positivity (a senescence-associated biomarker) and resistance to apoptotic cell death. Of note, replacement of either wild-type pRB or p53 in the RB<sup>-</sup>/p53<sup>null</sup> Saos-2 was able to block tumor cell growth at the population level, but only pRB induced inhibition of telomerase. Furthermore, withdrawal of pRB in pRB-induced senescent tumor cells led to a crisis-like phenotype. These observations, taken together, suggest pRB is causally involved in the cellular senescence program. These results are the first direct evidence that overexpression of pRB alone in a variety of *RB*-defective tumor cells was sufficient to reverse their immortality and cause *bona fide* replicative senescence. Since all three *RB*-defective tumor cell lines examined also

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have p53 mutations, the pRB-mediated tumor cell senescence apparently do not require wild-type p53 function.

Thus a new link between pRB and telomerase is shown. It is demonstrated, by a telomeric repeat amplification protocol (TRAP) assay, that reexpression of pRB in RB-defective tumor cells inhibits telomerase activity. Because of the high sensitivity of the polymerase chain reaction (PCR<sup>TM</sup>)-based TRAP assay, which detects the enzyme activity in a very small number of telomerase positive cells, and the difficulty in obtaining absolutely pure RB-reconstituted cell clones, the effectiveness of pRB reexpression on inhibition of telomerase activity in RB-defective tumor cells was likely even greater than it had been detected by the *in vitro* assay.

It is also noteworthy that, when maintained in non-permissive conditions for pRB (or p53) expression, the pRB-reconstituted Saos-2 clone apparently had much lower telomerase activity than the p53-reconstituted Saos-2 clone. The difference implies that, even before switching-on of the pRB expression in Tc-free medium, there must be low baseline expression of pRB from the Tc-responsive promoter in Saos-2 cells (Gossen and Bujard, 1995). The leakiness of pRB in pRB-reconstituted tumor cells under non-permissive conditions is below the immunodetection threshold for pRB protein (Xu *et al.*, 1991b), but it might be sufficient to inhibit the most telomerase activity. Since the tumor cells lacking telomerase activity likely resume telomere decline, this would eventually trigger the intrinsic cellular senescence program if it remains intact in the tumor cells.



All of the compositions and methods disclosed and claimed herein can be made and executed without undue experimentation in light of the present disclosure. While the compositions and methods of this invention have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that variations may be applied to the compositions and methods and in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the methods described herein without departing from the concept, spirit and scope of the invention. More specifically, it

will be apparent that certain agents which are both chemically and physiologically related may be substituted for the agents described herein while the same or similar results would be achieved. All such similar substitutes and modifications apparent to those skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit, scope and concept of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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### **SEQUENCE LISTING**

#### (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: Xu, Hong-Ji Hu, Shi-Xue

Benedict, William F.

Zhou, Yunli

- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: MODIFIED RETINOBLASTOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 51
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
  - (A) ADDRESSEE: Arnold, White & Durkee
  - (B) STREET: P.O. Box 4433
  - (C) CITY: Houston
  - (D) STATE: TX
  - (E) COUNTRY: USA
  - (F) ZIP: 77210-4433
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
  - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
  - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
  - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
  - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US UNKNOWN
  - (B) FILING DATE: Concurrently Herewith
  - (C) CLASSIFICATION: UNKNOWN
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/038,118
  - (B) FILING DATE: 20-FEB-1997
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
  - (A) NAME: Hibler, David W.
  - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 41,071
  - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: UTXC:506
  - (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
    - (A) TELEPHONE: 512/418-3000
    - (B) TELEFAX: 512/474-7577
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 3555 base pairs
    - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
    - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

### (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS(B) LOCATION: 7..2790

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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															GAG Glu	96
15					20					25	i				30	
		CCA Pro														144
	_			35	•		_		40					45	_	
		TTT													CAG Gln	192
пси	GI.	r riic	50	GIU	7 111	GIU	GIC	55		PHE	: TIIT.	Ala	60	Cys	GIN	
		A AAG 1 Lys													TGG	240
175	шес	65		FLO	АБР	птъ	70		GIU	Arg	Ala	75		rnr	Trp	
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	80			201	val	85	CI	vai	ЦСи	GIY	90		116	GIII	цув	
		GAA Glu														336
95	2				100		Cyb		1110	105		ALA	Val	Азр	110	
		ATG Met														384
1105	010	ricc	DCI	115	1111	FIIG	T111	Giu	120	Gill	. шуы	ASII	iie	125		
		CAT														432
DEL	vai	. His	130	FILE	PHE	ASII	теп	. ьец 135	гуѕ	GIU	. ile	Asp	140	ser	Thr	
AAA		' GAT														480
Бур	val	Asp 145	WOII	ALG	Mec	per	150		ьeu	ьys	пÀг	1yr 155	Asp	val	ьeu	
TTT Dhe	GCA	CTC	TTC	AGC	AAA	TTG	GAA	AGG	ACA	TGT	GAA	CTT	ATA	TAT	TTG	528
1110	160	Leu	FILE	ner	пур	165	GIU	Arg	ınr	cys	170	ьeu	тте	ıyr	ьeu	

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			ACA Thr					624
_			GTG Val					672
			CTC Leu					720
			CCC Pro 245					768
			GCA Ala					816
			CTC Leu					864
			TTC Phe					912
			AAT Asn					960
			TAT Tyr 325					1008
			AAA Lys					1056
			CCA Pro					1104
			ACT Thr					1152

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		TTT Phe						:	1248
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		TTG Leu						-	1392
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	ACT Thr 625							1	.920
	CCA Pro							1	.968
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	CAC His							2	064
	CAG Gln							2	112
	ATG Met 705							 2	160
	TTC Phe							2	208
	GAG Glu							2	256
	ATA Ile							2	304
	TTG Leu							2	352
	ATT Ile 785							2	400

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TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg 895 900 905 910	2736
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(2) INFORM	ATION FOR SI	EQ ID NO:2:				

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 928 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60

Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys
65 70 75 80

Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 85 90 95

Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu 100 105 110

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 115 120 125

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 130 135 140

Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 165 170 175

Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 180 185 190

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460

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- Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser 610 615 620
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- Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu 660 665 670
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- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln
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- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile
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- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 755 760 765

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Val	Ser	Ile 835	Gly	Glu	Ser	Phe	Gly 840	Thr	Ser	Glu	Lys	Phe 845	Gln	Lys	Ile	
Asn	Gln 850	Met	Val	Cys	Asn	Ser 855	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu	Lys 860	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu	
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Gly	Ser	Asp	Glu	Ala 885	Asp	Gly	Ser	Lys	His 890	Leu	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ser 895	Lys	
Phe	Gln	Gln	Lys 900	Leu	Ala	Glu	Met	Thr 905	Ser	Thr	Arg	Thr	Arg 910	Met	Gln	
Lys	Gln	Lys 915	Met	Asn	Asp	Ser	Met 920	Asp	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys 925	Glu	Glu	Lys	
(2)	INF	ORMA	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID I	NO:3	:								
	(i	•	QUEN A) L						rs							
		(	B) T C) S'	TRAN	DEDN	ESS:	sing									
			D) T		OGY:	lin	ear									
	(ix	(	ATUR A) N B) L	AME/			2454									
	(xi	) SE	QUEN	CE D	ESCR:	IPTI	ON:	SEQ	ID N	0:3:						
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_						_					Ile				ACC Thr 30	96

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						CTC Leu				384
						CGA Arg				432
						CTA Leu 155				480
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						TTT Phe				576
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		Glu						_	AGA Arg	672
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						ATG Met				816
						CAA Gln				864
						CCA Pro				912
						AAA Lys 315				960
						TCA Ser			1	1008
						TCC Ser			1	1056
						AAA Lys			1	1104
						CTT Leu			-	1152
						GAT Asp 395			:	1200
						TTA Leu			:	1248
								TTG Leu 430	:	1296
		Lys			Cys	CAT His			:	1344

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										GCA Ala				1488
										ACT Thr				1536
										GCC Ala				1584
										TAT Tyr				1632
										GAA Glu 555				1680
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ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	3104
AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	3164
TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT	3218

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 816 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 1 5 10 15

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 20 25 30

Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 35 40 45

Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln
50 55 60

Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 65 70 75 80

Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met 85 90 95

Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 100 105 110

Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys 115 120 125

Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly
130 135 140

Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arq Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe 

Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg

- Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser 435 440 445
- Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser 450 455 460
- Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu 465 470 475 480
- Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser 485 490 495
- Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser 500 505 510
- Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys
  515 520 525
- Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg 530 535 540
- Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu 545 550 555 560
- His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu 565 570 575
- Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met 580 585 590
- Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys 595 600 605
- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln 610 615 620
- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile 625 630 635 640
- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile
  645 650 655
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His 660 665 670
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 675 680 685
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 690 695 700
- Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu 705 710 715 720

Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gin Lys Ile 725 730 735	
Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu 740 745 750	
Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu 755 760 765	
Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys 770 780	
Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln 785 790 795 800	
Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 805 810 815	
<ul> <li>(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:</li> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: <ul> <li>(A) LENGTH: 285 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:	
CTCGAGCAAT GGGCGTGATA GCGGTTTGAC TCACGGGGAT TTCCAAGTCT CCACCCCATT	60
GACGTCAATG GGAGTTTGTT TTGGCACCAA AATCAACGGG ACTTTCCAAA ATGTCGTAAC	120
AACTCCGCCC CATTGACGCA AATGGGCGGT AGGCGTGTAC GGTGGGAGGT CTATATAAGC	180
AGAGCTCGTT TAGTGAACCG TCAGATCGCC TGGAGACGCC ATCCACGCTG TTTTGACCTC	240
CATAGAAGAC ACCGGGACCG ATCCAGCCTC CGCGGCCGCG AATTC	285
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:  (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear  (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:	
CCGCTCGAGC AATGGGCGTG GATAGCGG	28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID	NO:7:
CCGCTCGAGC ACCAAAATCA ACGGGA	26
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID	NO:8:
CCGCTCGAGC AACTCCGCCC CATTGAC	27
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID	NO:9:
TAGACATATG AATTCGCGGC C	21
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID	NO:10:
CTAGAATTCG CTGTCTGCG	19
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:	
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:	

<ul><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:	
GCTCTAGATG CAGTTGGACC TGGGAG	26
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGTC GTTCACTTTT AC	32
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:	
GTCCAAGAGA ATTCATAAAA GG	22
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGGA GCAGGACAGC GGCCCGGAC	39
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li></ul>	

(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGGA TTTTACTGCA TTATGTCAG	39
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGGA GAAAGTTTCA TCTTGTGAT	39
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGCT GTGGGGAATC TGTATCTTT	39
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGTC AAGACTGTTG AAGAAG	36
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:	
GCGCCTGA	AGG ACCTAGATGA GATGTCGTTC	30
(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:	
GCGGTTAA	ACC CTAGATGAGA TGTCGTTCAC T	31
(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:	
CCCAAGCT	TG CCGTCATGCC GCCCAAAACC CCCCGA	36
(2) INFO	RMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:	
CTCACCTA	AGG TCAACTGCTG CAAT	24
(2) INFC	DRMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:	
(i)	SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
(xi)	SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:	
GCGCCTAGGA TCTACTGAAA TAAATTCTGC A	31
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:	
CCCGATATCA ACTGCTGGGT TGTGTCAAAT A	31
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:	
CCCGAATTCG TTTTATATGG TTCTTTGAGC AA	32
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(ix) FEATURE:	
<ul><li>(A) NAME/KEY: modified_base</li><li>(B) LOCATION: 45</li></ul>	

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "R=A or G"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

GCC:	RCCA	UGG												10
(2)		) SE	QUEN A) L	FOR CE C	HARA H: 3	CTER 455	ISTI base	CS: pai:	rs					
		(	C) S	YPE : TRAN OPOL	DEDN	ESS:	sin							
	(ix		A) N	E: AME/I OCAT			2691							
	(xi	) SE	QUEN	CE D	ESCR	IPTI	ON:	SEQ	ID N	0:28	:			
GCC				GAC :										48
				ACA Thr										96
				GAT Asp 35										144
				GTG Val										192
				GGA Gly										240
				ACT Thr										288
				TTT Phe										336
				ATG Met										384

120

125

								TTG Leu	432
								GTG Val	480
						 -	-	TTA Leu	 528
								GTC Val	576
								CCA Pro 205	624
								AGG Arg	672
								GAT Asp	720
								GAT Asp	768
								TCT Ser	816
	 		_					TCT Ser 285	864
								AGA Arg	912
								AGT Ser	960
								GTG Val	1008

		ACT Thr 340						1056
		TTA Leu						1104
		AAC Asn						1152
		GAT Asp						1200
		GGT Gly						1248
		TAT Tyr 420						1296
		TCC Ser						1344
		TCT Ser					_	1392
		AGT Ser					-	1440
		ATT Ile						1488
		GAA Glu 500						1536
		CAT His						1584
		TCA Ser						1632

AAG Lys								1680
AAT Asn 560								1728
CCT Pro								1776
ACT Thr								1824
CCA Pro								1872
CTA Leu								1920
CAC His 640								1968
CAG Gln								2016
ATG Met								2064
TTC Phe								2112
GAG Glu								2160
ATA Ile 720								2208
TTG Leu								2256

						CCT Pro											2304
						TAT Tyr											2352
						ACA Thr											2400
						GAA Glu											2448
						TGT Cys 820											2496
	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	CCT Pro 835	CCT Pro	AAA Lys	CCA Pro	CTG Leu	AAA Lys 840	AAA Lys	CTA Leu	CGC Arg	TTT Phe	GAT Asp 845	ATT Ile	2544
	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	TCA Ser	GAT Asp 850	GAA Glu	GCA Ala	GAT Asp	GGA Gly	AGT Ser 855	AAA Lys	CAT His	CTC Leu	CCA Pro	GGA Gly 860	GAG Glu	TCC Ser	2592
						CTG Leu											2640
•	CAA Gln	AAG Lys 880	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	ATG Met	AAT Asn	GAT Asp 885	AGC Ser	ATG Met	GAT Asp	ACC Thr	TCA Ser 890	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	2688
	AAA Lys 895	TGAG	GATC	TC A	.GGAC	CTTG	G TG	GACA	\CTG1	GTA	CACC	TCT	GGAT	TCAT	TG		2741
	rctc	TCAC	AG A	TGTG	ACTG	T AI	'AACT	TTCC	CAG	GTTC	TGT	TTAT	'GGCC	AC A	TTTA	ATATC	2801
ŗ	rtca	GCTC	TT T	TTGT	'GGAT	'A TA	AAAT	'GTGC	' AGA	TGCA	ATT	GTTT	'GGGT	'GA 'I	TCCT	'AAGCC	2861
																TGCCA	2921
																TGGAT	2981
																TGCCT	3041
																TTTTT	3101
1	. TAA	ΙΙΤΑ	AC A	1 GAA	CACC	C TT	AGAA	AATG	TGT	CCTA	TCT	ATCT	TCCA	AA T	GCAA	TTTGA	3161

TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	3221
ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	3281
ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	3341
AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	3401
TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT	3455

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 895 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

Met	Gln	Asp	Ser	Gly	Pro	Glu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Val	Arg	Leu	Glu	Phe
1				5					10			_		15	

Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu Lys
20 25 30

Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val
35 40 45

Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Glu
50 55 60

Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Met 65 70 75 80

Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val His
85 90 95

Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val Asp
100 105 110

Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu 115 120 125

Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro 130 135 140

Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val 145 150 155 160

Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu 165 170 175

- Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr 180 185 190
- Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr 195 200 205
- Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln 210 215 220
- Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile 225 230 235 240
- Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys 245 250 255
- Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu 260 265 270
- Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr 275 280 285
- Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu 290 295 300
- Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr 305 310 315 320
- Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile 325 330 335
- Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu 340 345 350
- Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile 355 360 365
- Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys 370 375 380
- Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala 385 390 395 400
- Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly
  405 410 415
- Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu
  420 425 430
- Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile 435 440 445
- Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr 450 455 460

Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser 475 Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr 490 Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu 500 Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu 520 Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys 535 Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn 545 550 Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro 565 570 Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr 585 Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro 595 600 Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arq Leu 610 Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln 645 650 Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met 660 Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe 675 Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu 695 Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile 705 715 720

730

Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu

Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile

745

725

740

Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly 755 760 765	
Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu 770 775 780	
Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val 785 790 795 800	
Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn 805 810 815	
Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly 820 825 830	
Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly 835 840 845	
Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe 850 855 860	
Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys 865 870 875 880	
Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 885 890 895	
<pre>(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:  (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</pre>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:	
GCCATC ATG GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CAG AAA TTA AAG ATA CCA GAT Met Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp  1 5 10	48
CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TGG GAG AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val 15 20 25 30	96
GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AAG AAA AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly 35 40 45	144
-158-	

											GAG Glu					192
											GTC Val					240
											GTT Val 90					288
											GCA Ala					336
											CAA Gln					384
											AAA Lys					432
											ATG Met					480
											GAC Asp 170					528
											AAA Lys					576
											GGT Gly					624
											AGA Arg					672
											GTG Val					720
TTC Phe	AAA Lys 240	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	ATA Ile	CCT Pro	TTT Phe 245	ATG Met	AAT Asn	TCT Ser	CTT Leu	GGA Gly 250	CTT Leu	GTA Val	ACA Thr	TCT Ser	768

			GTT Val 260						816
			GAT Asp						864
			GAT Asp						912
			CTT Leu						960
			GTT Val						1008
			GAT Asp 340						1056
			AAT Asn						1104
_	_		TTT Phe						1152
			GGA Gly						1200
			GAA Glu						1248
			AGC Ser 420						1296
			GCT Ala						1344
			CTT Leu						1392

	AAT Asn 465							1440
	TTT Phe							1488
	GAA Glu							1536
	TCA Ser							1584
	ACT Thr							1632
	AAT Asn 545							1680
	AAA Lys							1728
	CAA Gln							1776
	CTT Leu							1824
	AAT Asn							1872
	ATC Ile 625							1920
	ATG Met							1968
	ATA Ile							2016

									GCT Ala 680							2	2064
									GAT Asp							2	2112
									ACA Thr							:	2160
									ATA Ile							:	2208
									CGG Arg							:	2256
	_								AAA Lys 760							:	2304
_									AGA Arg							:	2352
									CAG Gln							:	2400
									AGT Ser							:	2448
									GAT Asp							:	2496
									GAG Glu 840							:	2544
									CGA Arg							:	2592
									GAA Glu			TGA	GGAT(	CTC		:	2638
AGGA	ACCTT	rgg 1	rgga(	CACTO	GT GT	racao	CCTC:	r ggz	ATTC	ATTG	TCT	CTCA	CAG A	ATGT	GACTG	r :	2698

ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA 2758 TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG 2818 TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT 2878 TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT 2938 GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG 2998 ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTTT TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC 3058 TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA 3118 ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT 3178 TTTACACATT AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTGCT TGTTTTATAA 3238 AATTTTGCTT TTAATTAAAT AAAAGCTGGA AGCAAAGTAT AACCATATGA TACTATCATA 3298 CTACTGAAAC AGATTTCATA CCTCAGAATG TAAAAGAACT TACTGATTAT TTTCTTCATC 3358 CAACTTATGT TTTTAAATGA GGATTATTGA TAGT 3392

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 874 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Met Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val 1 5 10 15

Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly
20 25 30

Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys
35 40 45

Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr 50 55 60

Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu
65 70 75 80

Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg 85 90 95

370

Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu 105 Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser 120 125 Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe 135 Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile 145 150 160 Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser 165 170 Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile 180 185 Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys 220 210 215 Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys 230 Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly 250 245 Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr 275 280 Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro 305 310 315 320 Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn 325 Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn 345 Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile 360 Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys

380

375

- Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr 390 400 Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile 405 410 Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu 425 Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr 435 440 Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu 455 Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser 475 Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu 485 490
- Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp
  500 505 510
- Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro 515 520 525
- Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn 530 535 540
- Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys 545 550 555 560
- Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr 565 570 575
- Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser 580 585 590
- Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu 595 600 605
- Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His 610 620
- Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu 625 630 635 640
- Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly 645 650 655
- Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr 660 665 670

- Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val 675 680 685
- Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser 690 695 700
- Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr 705 710 715 720
- Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr
  725 730 735
- Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile 740 745 750
- Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro
  755 760 765
- Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser 770 780
- Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn 785 790 795 800
- Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys 805 810 815
- Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp 820 825 830
- Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala 835 840 845
- Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp 850 855 860

Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 865 870

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 3323 base pairs
    - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
    - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ix) FEATURE:
    - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
    - (B) LOCATION: 7..2559
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

GCC	ATC	ATG Met 1	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	GTT Val	TCA Ser 5	TCT Ser	GTG Val	GAT Asp	GGA Gly	GTA Val 10	TTG Leu	GGA Gly	GGT Gly	TAT Tyr	48
	Gln					Leu					Ile				GCA Ala 30	96
					Met										AAC Asn	144
				Val											GAT Asp	192
ACC Thr	AGT Ser	ACC Thr 65	AAA Lys	GTT Val	GAT Asp	AAT Asn	GCT Ala 70	ATG Met	TCA Ser	AGA Arg	CTG Leu	TTG Leu 75	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr	240
GAT Asp	GTA Val 80	TTG Leu	TTT Phe	GCA Ala	CTC Leu	TTC Phe 85	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	TTG Leu	GAA Glu	AGG Arg 90	ACA Thr	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CTT Leu	288
ATA Ile 95	TAT Tyr	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	CCC Pro 100	AGC Ser	AGT Ser	TCG Ser	ATA Ile	TCT Ser 105	ACT Thr	GAA Glu	ATA Ile	AAT Asn	TCT Ser 110	336
GCA Ala	TTG Leu	GTG Val	CTA Leu	AAA Lys 115	GTT Val	TCT Ser	TGG Trp	ATC Ile	ACA Thr 120	TTT Phe	TTA Leu	TTA Leu	GCT Ala	AAA Lys 125	GGG Gly	384
GAA Glu	GTA Val	TTA Leu	CAA Gln 130	ATG Met	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	CTG Leu 135	GTG Val	ATT Ile	TCA Ser	TTT Phe	CAG Gln 140	TTA Leu	ATG Met	432
CTA Leu	TGT Cys	GTC Val 145	CTT Leu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	ATT Ile 150	AAA Lys	CTC Leu	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CCC Pro 155	ATG Met	TTG Leu	CTC Leu	480
AAA Lys	GAA Glu 160	CCA Pro	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	GCT Ala 165	GTT Val	ATA Ile	CCC Pro	ATT Ile	AAT Asn 170	GGT Gly	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CGA Arg	528
ACA Thr 175	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	CGA Arg	GGT Gly	CAG Gln 180	AAC Asn	AGG Arg	AGT Ser	GCA Ala	CGG Arg 185	ATA Ile	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	CTA Leu 190	576
GAA Glu	AAT Asn	GAT Asp	ACA Thr	AGA Arg 195	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CTC Leu 200	TGT Cys	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	CAT His	GAA Glu 205	TGT Cys	624

ATA Ile								672
AAT Asn								720
CTT Leu 240								768
GCA Ala								816
GAC Asp								864
GAG Glu								912
ACT Thr								960
TCA Ser 320								1008
GAA Glu								1056
AAA Lys								1104
CGA Arg								1152
CTT Leu								1200
CTG Leu 400								1248

			ATG Met													1296
			GAT Asp													1344
			GAT Asp 450													1392
			ACA Thr													1440
			GAA Glu													1488
			CAA Gln													1536
			CCT Pro													1584
			CTT Leu 530													1632
			AAT Asn													1680
TTC Phe	CAG Gln 560	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	TTG Leu 565	AAA Lys	TCT Ser	ACC Thr	TCT Ser	CTT Leu 570	TCA Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	TAT Tyr	1728
			TAT Tyr													1776
			TCT Ser													1824
			ACC Thr 610													1872

			TGT Cys					1920
			AAA Lys 645					1968
			ACA Thr					2016
			GTA Val					2064
			CAG Gln					2112
			CCT Pro					2160
			GGG Gly 725					2208
			GGT Gly					2256
			TCA Ser					2304
			CAG Gln					2352
			AGC Ser					2400
			TCA Ser 805					2448
			CAG Gln					2496

				AGC ATG GAT Ser Met Asp		2544
AAC AAG GAA Asn Lys Glu		BAGGATCTC AC	GGACCTTGG TO	GGACACTGT GT	PACACCTCT	2599
GGATTCATTG	TCTCTCACAG	ATGTGACTGT	ATAACTTTCC	CAGGTTCTGT	TTATGGCCAC	2659
ATTTAATATC	TTCAGCTCTT	TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	GTTTGGGTGA	2719
TTCCTAAGCC	ACTTGAAATG	TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	ATCTTGTGTA	2779
AATCCTGCCA	TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	2839
CTTTATGGAT	AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	2899
TACTTTGCCT	TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	2959
GTATATTTTT	TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	3019
TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	3079
ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	3139
AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	3199
AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	3259
TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	3319
TAGT						3323

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 851 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

Met Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln
1 5 10 15

Lys Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp 20 25 30

Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu 35 40 45

- Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser 50 55 60
- Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val 65 70 75 80
- Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr 85 90 95
- Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu 100 105 110
- Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val 115 120 125
- Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys 130 135 140
- Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu 145 150 155 160
- Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro 165 170 175
- Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn 180 185 190
- Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile 195 200 205
- Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn 210 215 220
- Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu 225 230 235 240
- Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala 245 250 255
- Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp 260 265 270
- Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu 275 280 285
- Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr 290 295 300
- Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser 305 310 315 320
- Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu 325 330 335

- Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys 340 345 350
- Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg 355 360 365
- Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu 370 375 380
- Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu 385 390 395 400
- Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val 405 410 415
- Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly
  420 425 430
- Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala
  435
  440
  445
- Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn 450 455 460
- Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile 465 470 475 480
- Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile 485 490 495
- Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala
  500 505 510
- Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met 515 520 525
- Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg 530 535 540
- Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln 545 550 560
- Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys 565 570 575
- Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu
  580 585 590
- Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln
  595 600 605
- His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp 610 620

Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile 625 630 635 640

Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His 645 650 655

Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr
660 665 670

Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys 675 680 685

Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro 690 695 700

Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu 705 710 715 720

Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr
725 730 735

Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser 740 745 750

Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe
755 760 765

Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg
770 780

Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe 785 790 795 800

Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly
805 810 815

Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr 820 825 830

Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys 835 840 845

Glu Glu Lys 850

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 3266 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 7..2502

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

(MI) DECEMBER PERCENTION. SEQ ID NO.54:	
GCCATC ATG CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CTA  Met Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu  1 5 10	48
GAT GAG ATG TCG TTC ACT TTT ACT GAG CTA CAG AAA AAC ATA GAA ATC Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile 15 20 25 30	!
AGT GTC CAT AAA TTC TTT AAC TTA CTA AAA GAA ATT GAT ACC AGT ACC Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr 35 40 45	
AAA GTT GAT AAT GCT ATG TCA AGA CTG TTG AAG AAG TAT GAT GTA TTG Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu 50 55 60	
TTT GCA CTC TTC AGC AAA TTG GAA AGG ACA TGT GAA CTT ATA TAT TTG Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu 65 70 75	
ACA CAA CCC AGC AGT TCG ATA TCT ACT GAA ATA AAT TCT GCA TTG GTG Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val 80 85 90	
CTA AAA GTT TCT TGG ATC ACA TTT TTA TTA GCT AAA GGG GAA GTA TTA Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu 95 100 105 110	
CAA ATG GAA GAT GAT CTG GTG ATT TCA TTT CAG TTA ATG CTA TGT GTC Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val 115 120 125	
CTT GAC TAT TTT ATT AAA CTC TCA CCT CCC ATG TTG CTC AAA GAA CCA Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro 130 135 140	
TAT AAA ACA GCT GTT ATA CCC ATT AAT GGT TCA CCT CGA ACA CCC AGG Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg 145 150 155	
CGA GGT CAG AAC AGG AGT GCA CGG ATA GCA AAA CAA CTA GAA AAT GAT Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp 160 165 170	
ACA AGA ATT ATT GAA GTT CTC TGT AAA GAA CAT GAA TGT AAT ATA GAT Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp 185	

GTG Val								624
GGA Gly								672
CGA Arg								720
TTT Phe 240								768
GAA Glu								816
GTA Val								864
CAA Gln								912
CTG Leu								960
CTG Leu 320								1008
AAA Lys								1056
CTT Leu								1104
GAA Glu								1152
AAC Asn								1200

	ACA Thr							1248
	TCT Ser							1296
	TAC Tyr							1344
	GAA Glu							1392
	CTT Leu 465							1440
	AAG Lys							1488
	AAT Asn							1536
	CCT Pro							1584
	ACT Thr							1632
	CCA Pro 545							1680
	CTA Leu							1728
	CAC His							1776
	CAG Gln							1824

						AAT Asn 620		1872
						CCT Pro		1920
						GAG Glu		1968
						CTG Leu		2016
						TCA Ser		2064
						CCC Pro 700		2112
						CCA Pro		2160
						AGA Arg		2208
						AAG Lys		2256
						AAA Lys		2304
						CGC Arg 780		2352
						CCA Pro		2400
						CGA Arg		2448

	s Gln Lys M		AGC ATG GAT Ser Met Asp 825		<b></b>	2496
GAG AAA TGA Glu Lys	AGGATCTC AG	GACCTTGG TG	GACACTGT GT	ACACCTCT GG.	ATTCATTG	2552
TCTCTCACAG	ATGTGACTGT	ATAACTTTCC	CAGGTTCTGT	TTATGGCCAC	ATTTAATATC	2612
TTCAGCTCTT	TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	GTTTGGGTGA	TTCCTAAGCC	2672
ACTTGAAATG	TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	ATCTTGTGTA	AATCCTGCCA	2732
TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	CTTTATGGAT	2792
AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	TACTTTGCCT	2852
TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	GTATATTTTT	2912
TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	2972
TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	3032
ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	3092
ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	3152
AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	3212
TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT	3266

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 832 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Met Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu 1 5 10 15

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 20 25 30

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 35 40 45

- Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 50 55 60
- Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 65 70 75 80
- Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 85 90 95
- Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met 100 105 110
- Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 115 120 125
- Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys 130 135 140
- Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Gly 145 150 155 160
- Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg 165 170 175
- Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val 180 185 190
- Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly
  195 200 205
- Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg 210 215 220
- Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe 225 230 235 240
- Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu 245 250 255
- Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val
  260 265 270
- Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln 275 280 285
- Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu 290 295 300
- Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu 305 310 315 320
- Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys 325 330 335

- Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu  $340 \hspace{1cm} 345 \hspace{1cm} 350$
- Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu 355 360 365
- Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn 370 375 380
- Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala 385 390 395 400
- Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu 405 410 415
- Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe 420 425 430
- Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg
  435 440 445
- Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser 450 455 460
- Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser 465 470 475 480
- Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu 485 490 495
- Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser 500 505 510
- Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser 515 520 525
- Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys 530 540
- Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg 545 550 555 560
- Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu
  565 570 575
- His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu
  580 585 590
- Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met 595 600 605
- Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys 610 615 620

- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln 625 630 635 640
- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile 645 650 655
- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 660 665 670
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His 675 680 685
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 690 695 700
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 705 710 715 720
- Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu 725 730 735
- Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile
  740 745 750
- Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu
  755 760 765
- Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu 770 780
- Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys 785 790 795 800
- Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln 805 810 815
- Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 820 825 830
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 3113 base pairs
    - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
    - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ix) FEATURE:
    - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
    - (B) LOCATION: 7..2349
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

GCC				AGA Arg												48
TTC Phe 15	Ser	: AAA : Lys	TTG Leu	GAA Glu	AGG Arg 20	Thr	TGT Cys	GAA	CTT Leu	ATA Ile 25	Tyr	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	CCC Pro 30	96
AGC Ser	AGT Ser	TCG Ser	ATA Ile	TCT Ser 35	Thr	GAA Glu	ATA	AAT Asn	TCT Ser	Ala	. TTG . Leu	GTG Val	CTA Leu	AAA Lys 45	GTT Val	144
TCT Ser	TGG Trp	ATC Ile	ACA Thr 50	Phe	TTA Leu	TTA Leu	GCT Ala	AAA Lys 55	Gly	GAA Glu	GTA Val	. TTA Leu	. CAA . Gln 60	Met	GAA Glu	192
GAT Asp	GAT Asp	CTG Leu 65	GTG Val	ATT Ile	TCA Ser	TTT Phe	CAG Gln 70	Leu	ATG Met	CTA Leu	TGT Cys	GTC Val 75	Leu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	240
TTT Phe	ATT Ile 80	AAA Lys	CTC Leu	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CCC Pro 85	ATG Met	TTG Leu	CTC Leu	AAA Lys	GAA Glu 90	CCA Pro	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	288
GCT Ala 95	GTT Val	ATA Ile	CCC Pro	ATT Ile	AAT Asn 100	GGT Gly	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CGA Arg	ACA Thr 105	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	CGA Arg	GGT Gly	CAG Gln 110	336
AAC Asn	AGG Arg	AGT Ser	GCA Ala	CGG Arg 115	ATA Ile	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	CTA Leu 120	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	GAT Asp	ACA Thr	AGA Arg 125	ATT Ile	384
ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CTC Leu 130	TGT Cys	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	CAT His	GAA Glu 135	TGT Cys	AAT Asn	ATA Ile	GAT Asp	GAG Glu 140	GTG Val	AAA Lys	432
AAT Asn	GTT Val	TAT Tyr 145	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	ATA Ile 150	CCT Pro	TTT Phe	ATG Met	AAT Asn	TCT Ser 155	CTT Leu	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	480
GTA Val	ACA Thr 160	TCT Ser	AAT Asn	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	CCA Pro 165	GAG Glu	GTT Val	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	CTT Leu 170	TCT Ser	AAA Lys	CGA Arg	TAC Tyr	528
GAA Glu 175	GAA Glu	ATT Ile	TAT Tyr	CTT Leu	AAA Lys 180	AAT Asn	AAA Lys	GAT Asp	CTA Leu	GAT Asp 185	GCA Ala	AGA Arg	TTA Leu	TTT Phe	TTG Leu 190	576
GAT Asp	CAT His	GAT Asp	AAA Lys	ACT Thr 195	CTT Leu	CAG Gln	ACT Thr	GAT Asp	TCT Ser 200	ATA Ile	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	GAA Glu 205	ACA Thr	624

AGA Arg								672
CCA Pro								720
ATG Met 240								768
TAT Tyr								816
GTG Val								864
GGA Gly								912
CGC Arg								960
CGA Arg 320								1008
CAT His								1056
AGC Ser								1104
CCA Pro								1152
GTG Val								1200
ATA Ile 400								1248

			TCA Ser													1296
			GGA Gly													1344
			CAG Gln 450													1392
			CCA Pro													1440
			GAG Glu													1488
			ACC Thr													1536
			CGG Arg													1584
			GAA Glu 530													1632
			GAA Glu													1680
TGT Cys	TCC Ser 560	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly	ATA Ile	TGC Cys 565	AAA Lys	GTG Val	AAG Lys	AAT Asn	ATA Ile 570	GAC Asp	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	TTC Phe	1728
AAA Lys 575	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	GTA Val	ACA Thr	GCA Ala 580	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CCT Pro 585	CAT His	GCT Ala	GTT Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 590	1776
ACA Thr	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	CGT Arg	GTT Val 595	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	GAG Glu 600	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	ATT Ile 605	ATA Ile	1824
GTA Val	TTC Phe	TAT Tyr	AAC Asn 610	TCG Ser	GTC Val	TTC Phe	ATG Met	CAG Gln 615	AGA Arg	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	AAT Asn 620	ATT Ile	TTG Leu	1872

CAG TAT GCT TCC ACC AGG CCC CCT ACC TTG TCA CCA ATA CCT CAC ATT Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile 625 630 635	1920
CCT CGA AGC CCT TAC AAG TTT CCT AGT TCA CCC TTA CGG ATT CCT GGA  Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly 640 645 650	1968
GGG AAC ATC TAT ATT TCA CCC CTG AAG AGT CCA TAT AAA ATT TCA GAA Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu 655 660 665 670	2016
GGT CTG CCA ACA CCA ACA AAA ATG ACT CCA AGA TCA AGA ATC TTA GTA Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val 675 680 685	2064
TCA ATT GGT GAA TCA TTC GGG ACT TCT GAG AAG TTC CAG AAA ATA AAT Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn 690 695 700	2112
CAG ATG GTA TGT AAC AGC GAC CGT GTG CTC AAA AGA AGT GCT GAA GGA Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly 705 710 715	2160
AGC AAC CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GGA Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly 720 725 730	2208
TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TTT Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe 735 740 745 750	2256
CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AAG Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys 755 760 765	2304
CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 770 775 780	2349
TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG	2409
ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT	2469
TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG	2529
TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT  TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG	2589 2649
GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG	2709
CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTTT TTAATTTAAC	2769

ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	2829
ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	2889
AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	2949
TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	3009
TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	3069
TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT		3113

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 781 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser 1 5 10 15

Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser 20 25 30

Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp 35 40 45

Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp 50 55 60

Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile 65 70 75 80

Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val

Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg
100 105 110

Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu 115 120 125

Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val 130 135 140

Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr 145 150 155 160

- Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu 165 170 175
- Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His
  180 185 190
- Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg 195 200 205
- Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro 210 215 220
- His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met 225 230 235 240
- Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr 245 250 255
- Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val 260 265 270
- Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly 275 280 285
- Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg 290 295 300
- Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg 305 310 315 320
- Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His 325 330 335
- Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser 340 345 350
- Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro 355 360 365
- Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val 370 375 380
- Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile 385 390 395 400
- Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp 405 410 415
- Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg
  420 425 430
- Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro
  435 440 445

- Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg 450 455 460
- Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn 465 470 475 480
- Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys 485 490 495
- Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr 500 505 510
- Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu
  515 520 525
- Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu 530 540
- Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser 555 560
- Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile 565 570 575
- Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe
  580 585 590
- Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe 595 600 605
- Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr 610 620
- Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg 625 630 635 640
- Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn 645 650 655
- Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu
  660 665 670
- Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile 675 680 685
- Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met 690 695 700
- Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn 705 710 715 720
- Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp 725 730 735

Glu A	Ala <i>P</i>	Asp	Gly 740	Ser	Lys	His	Leu	Pro 745	Gly	Glu	Ser	Lys	Phe 750	Gln	Gln	
Lys 1		Ala 755	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser	Thr 760	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met	Gln 765	Lys	Gln	Lys	
Met A	Asn <i>I</i> 770	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp	Thr 775	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu 780	Lys				
(2)	INFOF	TAMS	'ION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	10:38	3:								
	(i)	(A (B (C	LE TY ST	ENGTH PE: RANI	HARAC H: 33 nucl DEDNE DGY:	323 k .eic ESS:	ase ació sing	pai:	îs							
	(ix)	(A	.) NA	ME/I	KEY:		2559									
	(xi)	SEQ	UENC	CE DE	ESCRI	PTIC	ON: S	SEQ I	ID NO	0:38	:					
CGCG'	TC AT										GCC ( Ala <i>l</i> 10					48
GCT ( Ala A																96
GTC (																144
ATA (	GAA A Glu I															192
ACC A	AGT A															240
GAT (																288
ATA TILE T	TAT 1 Tyr I															336

				ATC Ile					384
				CTG Leu 135					432
				AAA Lys					480
				ATA Ile					528
				AGT Ser					576
				GTT Val					624
				TAT Tyr 215					672
				TCT Ser					720
				ATT Ile					768
				GAT Asp					816
				ACA Thr					864
				CAC His 295					912
				ATT Ile					960

		GAA Glu														1008
		AGT Ser														1056
_		TTT Phe														1104
		TAC Tyr														1152
		AAA Lys 385														1200
		AAT Asn														1248
		GTA Val														1296
Ser	Gly	ACA Thr	Asp	Leu 435	Ser	Phe	Pro	Trp	Ile 440	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Asn 445	Leu	1344
		TTT Phe														1392
		TTG Leu 465														1440
		ATG Met														1488
		AAA Lys														1536
		TGT Cys														1584

	ATG Met															1	632
	CGT Arg															1	680
	CAG Gln 560															1	728
	AAA Lys															1	776
	CTT Leu															1	824
	CAG Gln															1.	872
	GAC Asp															1	920
	ATA Ile 640															1:	968
	CAT His															20	016
	TAT Tyr															20	064
CTG Leu	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	AAT Asn 690	ATT Ile	TTG Leu	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala 695	TCC Ser	ACC Thr	AGG Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro 700	ACC Thr	TTG Leu	2:	112
TCA Ser	CCA Pro	ATA Ile 705	CCT Pro	CAC His	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	CGA Arg 710	AGC Ser	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	TTT Phe 715	CCT Pro	AGT Ser	TCA Ser	21	160
CCC Pro	TTA Leu 720	CGG Arg	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	GGA Gly	GGG Gly 725	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr	ATT Ile	TCA Ser 730	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	22	208

CCA TAT AAA ATT TCA GAA G Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu G 735		Thr Lys Met Thr Pro	2256
AGA TCA AGA ATC TTA GTA T Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val S 755			2304
AAG TTC CAG AAA ATA AAT C Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn G 770			2352
AAA AGA AGT GCT GAA GGA A Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly S 785			2400
CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GGA T Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly S 800			2448
CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TTT C Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe G 815			2496
CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AAG C Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys G 835			2544
AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA TGAGG Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 850	ATCTC AGGACCTTGG TO	GGACACTGT GTACACCTCT	2599
GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG ATG	TGACTGT ATAACTTTCC	CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC	2659
ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT TTT	GTGGATA TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA	2719
TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTA	GTCATTG TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA	2779
AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT TGT.	AGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG	2839
CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG GCC	CTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC	2899
TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG CAT.	ATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT	2959
GTATATTTT TTAATTTAAC ATG	AACACCC TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA	3019
TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC ATT	CACCAAA ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT	3079
ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA AAT	TACTAAT TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG	3139
AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTGCT TGT	TTTATAA AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT AAAAGCTGGA	3199
AGCAAAGTAT AACCATATGA TAC	TATCATA CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA CCTCAGAATG	3259

113

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(2)	INFORMATION	FOR	SEO	ID	NO:	39	•
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- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 851 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Val Asp
20 25 30

Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu 35 40 45

Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser 50 55 60

Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val
65 70 75 80

Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr 85 90 95

Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu 100 105 110

Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val 115 120 125

Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys 130 135 140

Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro 165 170 175

Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn 180 185 190

Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile 195 200 205

Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu 225 230 235 Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala 245 250 Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp 265 Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu 280 Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr 290 295 300 Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser 310 315 320 Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu 330 Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys 340 345 Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg 355 Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu 375 Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu 390 395 Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val 405 410 415 Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly 425 Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala 440 Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn 450 Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile 465 470 Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile

490

- Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala 500 505 510
- Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met 515 520 525
- Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg 530 540
- Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln 545 550 555 560
- Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys 565 570 575
- Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu 580 585 590
- Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln 595 600 605
- His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp 610 620
- Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile 625 630 635 640
- Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His

  645 650 655
- Ala Val Glu Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr 660 665 670
- Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys 675 680 685
- Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro 690 695 700
- Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu 705 710 715 720
- Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr 725 730 735
- Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser 740 745 750
- Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe 755 760 765
- Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg 770 775 780

					790	110	110	2,2	Pro	795		-1-		my	800	
Asp	Ile	Glu	Gly	Ser 805	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gly 810	Ser	Lys	His	Leu	Pro 815	Gly	
Glu	Ser	Lys	Phe 820	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala 825	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser	Thr 830	Arg	Thr	
Arg	Met	Gln 835	Lys	Gln	Lys	Met	Asn 840	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp	Thr 845	Ser	Asn	Lys	
Glu	Glu 850	Lys														
(2)	INF	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO:40	):								
	(i)	() ()	A) LI B) T C) S	ENGTI YPE : FRANI	HARAC H: 34 nucl DEDNE DGY:	161 l Leic ESS:	oase acio sino	pai:	rs							
	(ix	(2		AME/P	KEY:		2697									
	(xi	) SE(	QUEN	CE DE	ESCRI	[PTIC	ON: S	SEQ I	ID NO	0:40	•					
CGC					AAA A Lys 1											48
	GCC															
					CCC Pro 20						CCG					96
Ala 15 GAG	Ala GAC	Ala CCA	Ala GAG	Glu CAG	Pro	Pro AGC	Ala GGC	Pro CCG	Pro GAG	Pro 25 GAC	CCG Pro	Pro CCT	Pro CTC	Pro GTC	Glu 30 AGG	96 144
Ala 15 GAG Glu CTT	Ala GAC Asp	Ala CCA Pro	Ala GAG Glu	CAG Gln 35 GAA	Pro 20 GAC	Pro AGC Ser	Ala GGC Gly	Pro CCG Pro	GAG Glu 40	Pro 25 GAC Asp	CCG Pro CTG Leu	Pro CCT Pro	Pro CTC Leu TTA	Pro GTC Val 45	Glu 30 AGG Arg	
Ala 15 GAG Glu CTT Leu	GAC Asp GAG Glu	CCA Pro TTT Phe	GAG Glu GAA Glu 50	CAG Gln 35 GAA Glu	Pro 20 GAC Asp	AGC Ser GAA Glu	Ala GGC Gly GAA Glu	CCG Pro CCT Pro 55	GAG Glu 40 GAT Asp	Pro 25 GAC Asp TTT Phe	CCG Pro CTG Leu ACT Thr	Pro CCT Pro GCA Ala	CTC Leu TTA Leu 60	GTC Val 45 TGT Cys	Glu 30 AGG Arg CAG Gln	144

	CAT His						_		336
	GAT Asp								384
	CTC Leu 130						_		432
	CCC Pro						_		480
 	GTT Val								528
	GAA Glu								576
	TAT Tyr							_	624
	ACA Thr 210								672
	CAG Gln								720
	ATT Ile								768
								AAT Asn 270	816
								CTT Leu	864
								GCA Ala	912

				ACT Thr				960
				CGA Arg				1008
_				CCA Pro				1056
				AAT Asn				1104
				AAC Asn 375				1152
				ATA Ile				1200
				TGT Cys				1248
				TAC Tyr				1296
				ATT Ile				1344
				TTA Leu 455				1392
				ACA Thr				1440
				CTG Leu				1488
				AGT Ser				1536

									CGA Arg 525		1584
									CTT Leu		1632
									TCT Ser		1680
									GAT Asp		1728
									ACG Thr		1776
_									TTC Phe 605		1824
_	_								AAA Lys		1872
_			_						CGC Arg		1920
									TTC Phe		1968
		_		_	_				TTG Leu		2016
									AAT Asn 685		2064
									CCT Pro		2112
									GAG Glu		2160

		ATT Ile														2208
		ATT Ile														2256
		CAC His														2304
		CCT Pro														2352
	_	TCA Ser 785														2400
		TTA Leu														2448
		ATA Ile														2496
		GAA Glu														2544
		GAA Glu														2592
		AAA Lys 865														2640
													-	_	AAG Lys	2688
	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	TGA	GAT(	CTC A	AGGA(	CCTT(	G TO	GGAC	ACTG:	r GTA	ACAC	CTCT			2737
GGA'	rtca:	rtg :	CTC:	rcaca	AG AT	rgtg <i>i</i>	ACTG:	r ATA	AACT	TTCC	CAG	GTTC'	rgt :	TAT	GCCAC	2797
ATT	TAAT	ATC :	TCA	GCTC.	TT TT	TGT	GATA	A TAZ	\AAT	GTGC	AGA!	rgca/	ATT (	GTTT(	GGTGA	2857
TTC	CTAA	GCC I	ACTTO	AAA:	rg Ti	CAGTO	CATTO	G TTA	TTTA	ATAC	AAG	ATTG2	AAA A	ATCT:	rgtgta	2917

AATCCTGCCA	TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	2977
CTTTATGGAT	AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	3037
TACTTTGCCT	TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	3097
GTATATTTTT	TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	3157
TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	3217
ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	3277
AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	3337
AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	3397
TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	3457
TAGT						3461

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 897 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30

Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60

Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Val Asp Leu Asp 65 70 75 80

Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser 85 90 95

Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys
100 105 110

385

Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr 135 Gln Pro Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu 150 155 Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln 165 170 Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu 180 185 Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr 200 Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg 215 Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr 225 Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu 250 Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu 265 Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys 275 280 Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu 290 Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe 315 Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn 325 330 Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln 340 345 Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn 360 Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile 375 380

395

400

Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala

- Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr
- Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile 660 665 670

  Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu

Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val 690 695 700

Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser 705 710 715 720

Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn 725 730 735

Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro 740 745 750

His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile
755 760 765

Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile 770 780

Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile 785 790 795 800

Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys 805 810 815

Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala 820 825 830

Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile 835 840 845

Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser 850 860

Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met 865 870 875 880

Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu 885 890 895

Lys

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

#### (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 3347 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

#### (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 7..2583

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	48
GCT GCC GCC GCG GAA CCC CCG GCA CCG CCG CCG	96
GAG GAC CCA GAG CAG GAC AGC GGC CCG GAG GA	144
CTT GAG TTT GAA GAA ACA GAA GAA CCT GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CAG Leu Glu Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln 50 55 60	192
AAA TTA AAG ATA CCA GAT CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TGG Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp 65 70 75	240
GAG AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AAG Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys 80 85 90	288
AAA AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CTA Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu 95 100 105 110	336
GTC GAA TCT ACT GAA ATA AAT TCT GCA TTG GTG CTA AAA GTT TCT TGG Val Glu Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp 115 120 125	384
ATC ACA TTT TTA TTA GCT AAA GGG GAA GTA TTA CAA ATG GAA GAT GAT  Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp  130 135 140	432
CTG GTG ATT TCA TTT CAG TTA ATG CTA TGT GTC CTT GAC TAT TTT ATT Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile 145 150 155	480
AAA CTC TCA CCT CCC ATG TTG CTC AAA GAA CCA TAT AAA ACA GCT GTT Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val 160 165 170	528
ATA CCC ATT AAT GGT TCA CCT CGA ACA CCC AGG CGA GGT CAG AAC AGG Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg 175 180 185 190	576

	CGG Arg								624
	TGT Cys								672
	AAA Lys 225								720
	GGA Gly								768
	CTT Leu								816
	ACT Thr								864
	CGA Arg								912
	CCA Pro 305								960
	AAT Asn								1008
	AAC Asn								1056
	ATA Ile								1104
	TGT Cys								1152
	TAC Tyr 385							CGA Arg	1200

	TCC Ser 400															1248
	TCT Ser															1296
	AGT Ser															1344
	ATT															1392
	GAA Glu															1440
	CAT His 480															1488
	TCA Ser															1536
	GGA Gly															1584
	CAG Gln															1632
	CCA Pro															1680
GCA Ala	GAG Glu 560	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	TCA Ser 565	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CAG Gln 570	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	TTG Leu	AAA Lys	1728
	ACC Thr															1776
CTC Leu	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr 595	CTT Leu	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CGC Arg	CTT Leu 600	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	GAG Glu	CAC His	CCA Pro 605	GAA Glu	1824

GAA Glu								1872
GAA Glu								1920
TAT Tyr 640								1968
GTA Val								2016
CGT Arg								2064
AAC Asn								2112
TCC Ser								2160
CCT Pro 720								2208
TAT Tyr						 	 	2256
ACA Thr								2304
GAA Glu								2352
TGT Cys								2400
CCT Pro 800								2448

			GGA -														2496
Glu 815	Ala	Asp	Gly	Ser	Lys 820	His	Leu	Pro	Gly	Glu 825	Ser	Lys	Phe	Gln	Gln 830		
			GAA Glu														2544
			AGC Ser 850										TGA	GGAT(	CTC		2593
AGGA	CCTT	rgg '	TGGA	CACTO	GT G	TACA	CCTCT	r gg <i>i</i>	ATTC	ATTG	TCT	CTCA	CAG	ATGT	GACI	rgt	2653
ATAA	CTTI	CC (	CAGG	rtcto	GT T	TATGO	3CCAC	CAT	rtaa:	TATC	TTC	AGCT(	CTT	TTTG	TGGA	ATA	2713
TAAA	ATG1	rgc :	AGATO	GCAA!	rt g	TTTG	GTG <i>I</i>	A TTO	CCTA	AGCC	ACT:	rgaa.	ATG	TTAG	rcai	TTG	2773
TTAT	TTAT	rac :	AAGA:	rtga <i>i</i>	AA A	TCTT	STGT	AA.	rccr	3CCA	TTT	AAAA	AGT	TGTA	GCAG	SAT	2833
TGTT	TCCT	CT '	TCCA	AAGTA	AA A	ATTG	CTGTC	G CT	TATT	GGAT	AGT	AAGA	ATG	GCCC'	TAGA	AGT	2893
GGGA	GTC	CTG :	ATAA	CCCA	GG C	CTGT	CTGAC	CTAC	CTTT	GCCT	TCT	rttg'	TAG	CATA'	TAGO	STG	2953
ATGT	TTGC	CTC	TTGT	rttt2	AT T.	TTAA	CATAT	r GTA	ATAT	TTTT	TTA	ATTT	AAC	ATGA	ACAC	CCC	3013
TTAG	;AAA	ATG	TGTC	CTAT	CT A	TCTT	CCAA	A TGO	CAAT'	rtga	TTG	ACTG	CCC	ATTC	ACCA	AAA	3073
ATTA	TCC	rga .	ACTC:	TTCT	GC A	AAAA'	rgga:	r Att	TATT	AGAA	ATT	AGAA.	AAA	AATT	ACTA	TA	3133
TTTA	CAC	ATT .	AGAT:	TTTA:	TT T	TACT	ATTGO	J AA	rctg2	TAT	ACT	GTGT	GCT	TGTT'	TTAT	raa	3193
AATT	TTGC	CTT	TTAA	TAA	A TA	AAAG	CTGG	A AGO	CAAA	<b>STAT</b>	AAC	CATA'	TGA	TACT	ATC	ATA	3253
CTAC	TGAZ	AAC .	AGAT:	rtca:	ra c	CTCA	GAATO	G TAZ	AAAG	AACT	TAC'	TGAT'	TAT	TTTC'	TTC	ATC	3313
CAAC	TTA	rgt	TTTT	TAAA	GA G	GATT	ATTG	A TAC	ЭТ								3347

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 859 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

- Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30
- Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45
- Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60
- Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys
  65 70 75 80
- Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 85 90 95
- Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Val Glu 100 105 110
- Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr 115 120 125
- Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val 130 135 140
- Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu 145 150 155 160
- Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro 165 170 175
- Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala
  180 185 190
- Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu 195 200 205
- Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe 210 215 220
- Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn 225 230 235 240
- Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr
  245 250 255
- Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys 260 265 270
- Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro 275 280 285
- Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr 290 295 300

Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu 305 310 315 Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn 325 330 Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp 345 Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly 355 360 Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr 375 Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser 390 395 Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser 405 410 Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser 420 425 Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile 440 Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu 455 Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His 470 Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser 485 490 Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln 515 520 525 Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro 530 Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu 550 555 Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr 565 570 Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg

585

Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu 595 600 605

His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu 610 620

Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr 625 630 635 640

Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val 645 650 655

Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg
660 665 670

Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn 675 680 685

Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser 690 695 700

Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro 705 710 715 720

Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr
725 730 735

Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr
740 745 750

Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu
755 760 765

Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys 770 775 780

Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro 785 790 795 800

Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala 805 810 815

Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu 820 825 830

Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn 835 840 845

Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 850 855

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

<ul><li>(A) LENGTH: 3161 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 72397	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:	
CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	48
GCT GCC GCC GCG GAA CCC CCG GCA CCG CCG CCG	96
GAG GAC CCA GAG CAG GAC AGC GGC CCG GAG GA	144
CTT GAG TTT GAA GAA ACA GAA GAA CCT GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CAG Leu Glu Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln 50 55 60	192
AAA TTA AAG ATA CCA GAT CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TGG Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp 65 70 75	240
GAG AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AAG Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys 80 85 90	288
AAA AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CTA Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu 95 100 105 110	336
GCT GTT ATA CCC ATT AAT GGT TCA CCT CGA ACA CCC AGG CGA GGT CAG Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln 115 120 125	384
AAC AGG AGT GCA CGG ATA GCA AAA CAA CTA GAA AAT GAT ACA AGA ATT Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile 130 135 140	432
ATT GAA GTT CTC TGT AAA GAA CAT GAA TGT AAT ATA GAT GAG GTG AAA Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys 145 150 155	480

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

		Tyr										Ser			CTT Leu	528
			AAT Asn			Pro										576
			TAT Tyr													624
GAT Asp	CAT His	GAT Asp	AAA Lys 210	ACT Thr	CTT Leu	CAG Gln	ACT Thr	GAT Asp 215	TCT Ser	ATA Ile	GAC Asp	AGT Ser	TTT Phe 220	GAA Glu	ACA Thr	672
			CCA Pro													720
CCT Pro	CCA Pro 240	CAC His	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	GTT Val	AGG Arg 245	ACT Thr	GTT Val	ATG Met	AAC Asn	ACT Thr 250	ATC Ile	CAA Gln	CAA Gln	TTA Leu	768
ATG Met 255	ATG Met	ATT Ile	TTA Leu	AAT Asn	TCA Ser 260	GCA Ala	AGT Ser	GAT Asp	CAA Gln	CCT Pro 265	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	CTG Leu	ATT Ile 270	816
TCC Ser	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	AAC Asn 275	TGC Cys	ACA Thr	GTG Val	AAT Asn	CCA Pro 280	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	AGT Ser	ATA Ile	CTG Leu 285	AAA Lys	864
AGA Arg	GTG Val	AAG Lys	GAT Asp 290	ATA Ile	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 295	AAA Lys	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	TTT Phe	GCT Ala 300	AAA Lys	GCT Ala	912
GTG Val	GGA Gly	CAG Gln 305	GGT Gly	TGT Cys	GTC Val	GAA Glu	ATT Ile 310	GGA Gly	TCA Ser	CAG Gln	CGA Arg	TAC Tyr 315	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	GGA Gly	960
GTT Val	CGC Arg 320	TTG Leu	TAT Tyr	TAC Tyr	CGA Arg	GTA Val 325	ATG Met	GAA Glu	TCC Ser	ATG Met	CTT Leu 330	AAA Lys	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	1008
GAA Glu 335	CGA Arg	TTA Leu	TCC Ser	ATT Ile	CAA Gln 340	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	CTT Leu 345	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	ATT Ile 350	1056
TTT Phe	CAT His	ATG Met	TCT Ser	TTA Leu 355	TTG Leu	GCG Ala	TGC Cys	GCT Ala	CTT Leu 360	GAG Glu	GTT Val	GTA Val	ATG Met	GCC Ala 365	ACA Thr	1104

						ACA Thr		13	152
						TTT Phe 395		12	200
						TTG Leu		1:	248
						ATG Met		1:	296
						AAA Lys		1:	344
						TGT Cys		1:	392
						TAT Tyr 475		1.	440
						GTA Val		1.	488
						ACC Thr		1.	536
						GTG Val		1.	584
						CTG Leu		1	632
						CAC His 555		1	680
						CAA Gln		1	728

				ATA Ile 580						1776
				GCA Ala						1824
_	_			TTG Leu						1872
				GTC Val						1920
_		_		AGG Arg						1968
				AAG Lys 660						2016
				TCA Ser						2064
				ACA Thr						2112
				TTC Phe						2160
				AGC Ser				 	 	2208
				CCA Pro 740						2256
				GGA Gly						2304
				GAA Glu						2352

	t Asn Asp S			AAG GAA GAG AAA Lys Glu Glu Lys 795	2397
TGAGGATCTC	AGGACCTTGG	TGGACACTGT	GTACACCTCT	GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG	2457
ATGTGACTGT	ATAACTTTCC	CAGGTTCTGT	TTATGGCCAC	ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT	2517
TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	GTTTGGGTGA	TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG	2577
TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	ATCTTGTGTA	AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT	2637
TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG	2697
GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG	2757
CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	GTATATTTTT TTAATTTAAC	2817
ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC	2877
ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA	2937
AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTGCT	2997
TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT AACCATATGA	3057
TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT TACTGATTAT	3117
TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT	3161

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 797 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30

Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60

Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys 70 Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg 115 120 125 Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu 135 Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val 150 155 Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr 170 Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu 180 185 Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His 200 Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg 215 Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro 225 230 240 His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met 245 250 Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr 265 Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val 275 280 285 Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly 290 Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg 310 315 Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg 330 Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His

350

- Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser 355 360 365
- Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro 370 375 380
- Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val 385 390 395 400
- Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile 405 410 415
- Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp
  420 425 430
- Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg
  435
  440
  445
- Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro 450 455 460
- Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg 465 470 475 480
- Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn 485 490 495
- Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys 500 505 510
- Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr 515 520 525
- Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu 530 540
- Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu 545 550 555 560
- Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser 565 570 575
- Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile
  580 585 590
- Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe 595 600 605
- Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe 610 620
- Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr 625 630 635 640

Ala	Ser	Thr	Arg	Pro 645	Pro	Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro 650	Ile	Pro	His	Ile	Pro 655	Arg	
Ser	Pro	Tyr	Lys 660	Phe	Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro 665	Leu	Arg	Ile	Pro	Gly 670	Gly	Asn	
Ile	Tyr	Ile 675	Ser	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ser 680	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Ser 685	Glu	Gly	Leu	
Pro	Thr 690	Pro	Thr	Lys	Met	Thr 695	Pro	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ile 700	Leu	Val	Ser	Ile	
Gly 705	Glu	Ser	Phe	Gly	Thr 710	Ser	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln 715	Lys	Ile	Asn	Gln	Met 720	
Val	Cys	Asn	Ser	Asp 725	Arg	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg 730	Ser	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser 735	Asn	
Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro 740	Leu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Arg 745	Phe	Asp	Ile	Glu	Gly 750	Ser	Asp	
Glu	Ala	Asp 755	Gly	Ser	Lys	His	Leu 760	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ser	Lys 765	Phe	Gln	Gln	
Lys	Leu 770	Ala	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser 775	Thr	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met 780	Gln	Lys	Gln	Lys	
Met 785	Asn	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp 790	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu 795	Glu	Lys				
(2)	INFC	RMAT	'ION	FOR	SEQ	ID N	O:46	:								
	(i)	(A (B	UENC ) LE ) TY !) ST	NGTH PE: RAND	: 33 nucl EDNE	77 b eic SS:	ase acid sing	pair	s							
	(ix)	(A	TURE ) NA ) LO	ME/K			613									
	(xi)	SEQ	UENC	E DE	SCRI	PTIO	N: S	EQ I	D NO	:46:						
CGCG			CG C							hr A						48
GCT Ala 15	GCC ( Ala )	GCC Ala	GCG ( Ala (	GAA Glu	CCC Pro	CCG ( Pro 2	GCA Ala	CCG Pro	CCG Pro	CCG Pro:	CCG   Pro :	CCC ( Pro :	CCT Pro	CCT (	GAG Glu 30	96

	GAC Asp															144
	GAG Glu															192
	TTA Leu															240
	AAA Lys 80															288
	AAG Lys															336
	GAG Glu															384
Ser	GTC Val	His	Lys 130	Phe	Phe	Asn	Leu	Leu 135	Lys	Glu	Ile	Asp	Thr 140	Ser	Thr	432
Lys	GTT Val	Asp 145	Asn	Ala	Met	Ser	Arg 150	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Tyr 155	Asp	Val	Leu	480
_	GCA Ala 160															528
	CAA Gln															576
	CGA Arg															624
	CTA Leu															672
	TGT Cys															720

			CTT Leu						768
7			AAA Lys 260						816
			TTA Leu						864
			TTT Phe						912
			AAT Asn						960
			CAA Gln						1008
Ž			AAT Asn 340						1056
			ATA Ile						1104
			GCT Ala						1152
			AAA Lys						1200
			TCA Ser						1248
Š			GAC Asp 420						1296
			ATG Met						1344

			GGA Gly 450													1392
			GCC Ala													1440
			AAC Asn													1488
			ATC Ile													1536
			ATT Ile													1584
			GCT Ala 530													1632
			ATG Met													1680
			CGT Arg													1728
			CAG Gln													1776
TTT Phe	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	GTG Val 595	TAT Tyr	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr 600	CTC Leu	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr 605	CTT Leu	1824
			CTT Leu 610													1872
			CAG Gln													1920
AGG Arg	CAT His 640	TTG Leu	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	ATT Ile	ATG Met 645	ATG Met	TGT Cys	TCC Ser	ATG Met	TAT Tyr 650	GGC Gly	ATA Ile	TGC Cys	AAA Lys	1968

			CTT Leu 660						2016
			GTT Val						2064
_	_		TCT Ser						2112
			AAT Asn						2160
			CCT Pro						2208
			ATT Ile 740						2256
			ATT Ile						2304
_			ATC Ile						2352
			AAA Lys						2400
_			GCT Ala					 	2448
			ATT Ile 820						2496
			TCC Ser						2544
			ATG Met						2592

	n Lys Glu G		JATCTC AGGA	CCTTGG TGGA	CACTGT	2643
GTACACCTCT	GGATTCATTG	TCTCTCACAG	ATGTGACTGT	ATAACTTTCC	CAGGTTCTGT	2703
TTATGGCCAC	ATTTAATATC	TTCAGCTCTT	TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	2763
GTTTGGGTGA	TTCCTAAGCC	ACTTGAAATG	TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	2823
ATCTTGTGTA	AATCCTGCCA	TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	2883
AATTGCTGTG	CTTTATGGAT	AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	2943
CCTGTCTGAC	TACTTTGCCT	TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	3003
TAATTTATAT	GTATATTTTT	TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	3063
ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	3123
AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	3183
TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	3243
AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	3303
CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	3363
GGATTATTGA	TAGT					3377

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 869 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30

Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60

Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Met Val Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro 

Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys 355 360 Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser 375 Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser 390 395 Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys 405 410 Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu 420 425 430 Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp 440 Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu 455 Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu 465 470 Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His 485 490 Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp 500 505 Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu 515 520 Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala 535 Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr 550 Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala 565 570 575 Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr 580 Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu 600 Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu 615

635

640

Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His

Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys 645 650 655

Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu 660 665 670

Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu 675 680 685

Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg 690 695 700

Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu 705 710 715 720

Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser 725 730 735

Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser 740 745 750

Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro
755 760 765

Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu
770 780

Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu 785 790 795 800

Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu 805 810 815

Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu 820 825 830

Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr 835 840 845

Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser 850 860

Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 865

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 3383 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

## (ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS

(B) LOCATION: 7..2619

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	
1 5 10	
GCT GCC GCC GCG GAA CCC CCG GCA CCG CCG CCG	
GAG GAC CCA GAG CAG GAC AGC GGC CCG GAG GA	
CTT GAG TTT GAA GAA ACA GAA GAA CCT GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CA Leu Glu Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gl 50 55 60	
AAA TTA AAG ATA CCA GAT CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TG Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Tr 65 70 75	
GAG AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AA Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Ly 80 85 90	
AAA AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CT Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Le 95 100 105 11	u
GAT GAG ATG TCG TTC ACT TTT ACT GAG CTA CAG AAA AAC ATA GAA AT ASP Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Il 115	
AGT GTC CAT AAA TTC TTT AAC TTA CTA AAA GAA ATT GAT ACC AGT AC Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Th 130 135 140	
AAA GTT GAT AAT GCT ATG TCA AGA CTG TTG AAG AAG TAT GAT GTA TT Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Le 145 150 155	
TTT GCA CTC TTC AGC AAA TTG GAA AGG ACA TGT GAA CTT ATA TAT TT Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Le 160 165 170	
ACA CAA CCC AGC AGT TCG ATA TCT ACT GAA ATA AAT TCT GCA TTG GT Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Va 175 180 185 19	l

AAA Lys								624
ATG Met								672
GAC Asp								720
AAA Lys 240								768
GAG Glu								816
AAA Lys								864
ACT Thr								912
AAC Asn								960
ACT Thr 320								1008
AGT Ser								1056
							GGA Gly	1104
ATC Ile							GTC Val	1152
	Ser						CGA Arg	1200

						TTA Leu				1248
						ATG Met				1296
						AGA Arg		_		1344
						TGG Trp				1392
						ATC Ile 475				1440
						AAA Lys	_		_	1488
						CTC Leu				1536
						GAA Glu				1584
						CTC Leu				1632
						TCT Ser 555				1680
 	 		 -	-		GCA Ala				1728
 	 	-	 	 -		TCT Ser				1776
						CTC Leu				1824

				GAG Glu 615						1872
				CTG Leu						1920
				ATG Met						1968
				AAA Lys		_	_	_	_	2016
				CAG Gln						2064
				ATT Ile 695						2112
				ATT Ile					AGG Arg	2160
				CAC His						2208
				CCT Pro					TCA Ser 750	2256
				TCA Ser						2304
				TTA Leu 775						2352
									AGC Ser	2400
									CCA Pro	2448

CTG AAA AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GGA TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly 815 820 825 830	2496
AGT AAA CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu 835 840 845	2544
ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AAG CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser 850 855 860	2592
ATG GAT ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 865 870	2639
TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC	2699
CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC	2759
AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC	2819
AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT	2879
TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG	2939
ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC	2999
TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTTT TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG	3059
TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA	3119
ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT TTTACACATT	3179
AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTGCT TGTTTTATAA AATTTTGCTT	3239
TTAATTAAAT AAAAGCTGGA AGCAAAGTAT AACCATATGA TACTATCATA CTACTGAAAC	3299
AGATTTCATA CCTCAGAATG TAAAAGAACT TACTGATTAT TTTCTTCATC CAACTTATGT	3359
TTTTAAATGA GGATTATTGA TAGT	3383

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 871 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 10 Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 25 Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 40 Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 90 Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu 105 Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 115 120 125 His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 135 Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 150 155 Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 165 Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 180 185 Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 210 215 Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys 225 230 Thr Gly Ser Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu 245 250 Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys 265

285

Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr

- Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn 290 295 300
- Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr 305 310 315 320
- Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser 325 330 335
- Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val 340 345 350
- Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile 355 360 365
- Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile 370 375 380
- Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met 385 390 395 400
- Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe 405 410 415
- Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys 420 425 430
- Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn 435 440 445
- Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu 450 455 460
- Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys 465 470 475 480
- Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys 485 490 495
- Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu
  500 505 510
- Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His 515 520 525
- Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr 530 535 540
- Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly 545 550 555 560
- Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr 565 570 575

- Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu 580 585 590
- Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu 595 600 605
- Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp 610 615 620
- Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp 625 630 635 640
- Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys
  645 650 655
- Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys
  660 665 670
- Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys 675 680 685
- Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met 690 695 700
- Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro 705 710 715 720
- Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro 725 730 735
- Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu 740 745 750
- Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met 755 760 765
- Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr
  770 780
- Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg 785 790 795 800
- Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys 805 810 815
- Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys 820 825 830
- His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr 835 840 845
- Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp 850 855 860

Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu	Lys
865					870	

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

( i )	SECTIENCE	CHARACTERISTICS.
$(\perp)$	SHOURNUR	CHARACTERISTICS

- (A) LENGTH: 3554 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

### (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 7..2790

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

	Met 1	Pro :	Pro :	Lys	Thr 5	Pro .	Arg	Lys	Thr .	Ala 10	Ala	Thr .	Ala .	Ala	40
	GCC Ala														96
	CCA Pro														144
	TTT Phe														192
	AAG Lys 65														240
	GTT Val										Tyr				288
	GAA Glu														336
	ATG Met														384
	CAT His														432

			ATG Met						480
			AAA Lys						528
			TCG Ser 180						576
			ATC Ile						624
			CTG Leu						672
			AAA Lys						720
			ATA Ile						768
			AGT Ser 260						816
			GTT Val						864
_			TAT Tyr						912
			TCT Ser						960
			ATT Ile						1008
			GAT Asp 340						1056

		ACA Thr						1104
		CAC His						1152
		ATT Ile						1200
		TTT Phe						1248
		AAG Lys 420						1296
		CAG Gln						1344
		TTG Leu						1392
		TTA Leu						1440
		ATG Met						1488
		AGA Arg 500						1536
		TGG Trp						1584
		ATC Ile						1632
		AAA Lys						1680

		CTC Leu						1728
		GAA Glu 580						1776
		CTC Leu						1824
		TCT Ser						1872
		GCA Ala						1920
		TCT Ser						1968
		CTC Leu 660						2016
		TTA Leu						2064
		TAT Tyr						2112
		ATG Met						2160
		ATT Ile						2208
		AAA Lys 740						2256
		TAT Tyr						2304

AAT ATT TTG CAG TAT GCT TCC ACC AGG CCC CCT ACC TTG TCA CCA ATA Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile 770 780	2352
CCT CAC ATT CCT CGA AGC CCT TAC AAG TTT CCT AGT TCA CCC TTA CGG Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg 785 790 795	2400
ATT CCT GGA GGG AAC ATC TAT ATT TCA CCC CTG AAG AGT CCA TAT AAA  Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys  800 805 810	2448
ATT TCA GAA GGT CTG CCA ACA CCA ACA AAA ATG ACT CCA AGA TCA AGA  Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg  825 830	2496
ATC TTA GTA TCA ATT GGT GAA TCA TTC GGG ACT TCT GAG AAG TTC CAG  Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln  835  840  845	2544
AAA ATA AAT CAG ATG GTA TGT AAC AGC GAC CGT GTG CTC AAA AGA AGT Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser 850 855 860	2592
GCT GAA GGA AGC AAC CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp 865 870 875	2640
ATT GAA GGA TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu 880 885 890	2688
TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg 895 900 905 910	2736
ATG CAA AAG CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu 915 920 925	2784
GAG AAA TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG Glu Lys	2840
TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC	2900
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC	2960
ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA	3020
TTTAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT	3080
AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT	3140

TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTAT TAATTATAT GTATATTTT 3200

TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA 3260

TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA 3320

ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT TTTACACATT AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG AATCTGATAT 3380

ACTGTGTGCT TGTTTTATAA AATTTTGCTT TTAATTAAAT AAAAGCTGGA AGCAAAGTAT 3440

AACCATATGA TACTACATA CTACTGAAAC AGATTTCATA CCTCAGAATG TAAAAGAACT 3500

TACTGATTAT TTTCTTCATC CAACTTATGT TTTTAAATGA GGATTATTGA TAGT 3554

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 928 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30

Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu
35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60

Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys 65 70 75 80

Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys
85 90 95

Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Gly Asp 100 105 110

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 115 120 125

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 130 135 140

Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys

Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys

- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln
  725 730 735
- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile 740 745 750
- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 755 760 765
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His 770 775 780
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 785 790 795 800
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 805 810 815
- Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu 820 825 830
- Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile 835 840 845
- Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu 850 855 860
- Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu 865 870 875 880
- Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys 885 890 895
- Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln 900 905 910
- Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 915 920 925

## **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

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- 1. A DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification.
- 2. The DNA segment of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal region that comprises a first sequence region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted.
- 3. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein at least two amino acids have been deleted from said first sequence region.
- 4. The DNA segment of claim 3, wherein at least about 25 amino acids have been deleted from said first sequence region.
- 5. The DNA segment of claim 4, wherein at least about 100 amino acids have been deleted from said first sequence region.
- 25 6. The DNA segment of claim 5, wherein at least about 150 amino acids have been deleted from said first sequence region.
  - 7. The DNA segment of claim 6, wherein at least about 300 amino acids have been deleted from said first sequence region.

- 8. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein said first sequence region is located:
- 5 a) between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 50;
  - b) between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 100;
  - c) between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 150;
  - d) between about amino acid 151 and about amino acid 200;
  - e) between about amino acid 201 and about amino acid 250;
  - f) between about amino acid 251 and about amino acid 300;
  - g) between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 100;
  - h) between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 150;
  - i) between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 200;
  - j) between about amino acid 151 and about amino acid 250;
  - k) between about amino acid 201 and about amino acid 300;
  - l) between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 150;
  - m) between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 200;

between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 250; n) 0) between about amino acid 151 and about amino acid 300; p) between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 200; between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 250; q) between about amino acid 101 and about amino acid 300; r) 10 between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 250; s) t) between about amino acid 51 and about amino acid 300; or between about amino acid 1 and about amino acid 300. u) 9. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein: about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 34 have been deleted from said first a) sequence region; b) about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 55 have been deleted from said first sequence region; 25 c) about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 78 have been deleted from said first sequence region; d) about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 97 have been deleted from said first 30 sequence region;

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e)

first sequence region;

f) about amino acid 31 through about amino acid 107 have been deleted from said first sequence region;

about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 148 have been deleted from said

- g) about amino acid 77 through about amino acid 107 have been deleted from said first sequence region;
- h) about amino acid 111 through about amino acid 181 have been deleted from said first sequence region;
- i) about amino acid 111 through about amino acid 241 have been deleted from said first sequence region;
- j) about amino acid 181 through about amino acid 241 have been deleted from said first sequence region; or
- k) about amino acid 242 through about amino acid 300 have been deleted from said first sequence region.
- 10. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein said N-terminal region of said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein further comprises a second sequence region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted.
  - 11. The DNA segment of claim 10, wherein about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 34, and about amino acid 76 through about amino acid 112 have been deleted.

12. The DNA segment of claim 10, wherein about amino acid 2 through about amino acid 55, and about amino acid 76 through about amino acid 112 have been deleted.

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suppressor protein.

- 13. The DNA segment of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising at least a first N-terminal mutation, and wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has an increased biological activity in comparison to the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor
- 14. The DNA segment of claim 13, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising a mutation at position 111.
- 15. The DNA segment of claim 14, wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprises glycine at position 111 in place of aspartic acid.
- 16. The DNA segment of claim 13, wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprises at least a second N-terminal mutation.
- 17. The DNA segment of claim 16, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising a mutation at position 111 and a mutation at position 112.

- 18. The DNA segment of claim 17, wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprises glycine at position 111 in place of aspartic acid, and aspartic acid at position 112 in place of glutamic acid.
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- 19. The DNA segment of claim 1, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted, and which contains at least one amino acid mutation.
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- 20. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein that comprises at least the C-terminal amino acid sequence from about position 370 to about position 928 of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 21. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein said gene encodes a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising the contiguous amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:29; SEQ ID NO:31; SEQ ID NO:33; SEQ ID NO:35; SEQ ID NO:37; SEQ ID NO:39; SEQ ID NO:41; SEQ ID NO:43; SEQ ID NO:45; SEQ ID NO:47; SEQ ID NO:49; or SEQ ID NO:51.
- 22. The DNA segment of claim 2, wherein said gene comprises the contiguous nucleic acid sequence from between position 7 and position 2691 of SEQ ID NO:28; from between position 7 and position 2628 of SEQ ID NO:30; from between position 7 and position 2559 of SEQ ID NO:32; from between position 7 and position 2502 of SEQ ID NO:34; from between position 7 and position 2349 of SEQ ID NO:36; from between position 7 and position 2559 of SEQ ID NO:38; from between position 7 and position 2697 of SEQ ID NO:40; from between position 7 and position 2583 of SEQ ID NO:42; from between position 7 and position 2397 of SEQ ID NO:44; from between position 7 and position 2613 of SEQ ID NO:46; from between position 7

and position 2619 of SEQ ID NO:48; or from between position 7 and position 2790 of SEQ ID NO:50.

- 5 23. The DNA segment of claim 1, operationally positioned under the control of a promoter.
  - 24. The DNA segment of claim 23, further defined as a recombinant vector.
  - 25. The DNA segment of claim 24, wherein said recombinant vector is comprised within an adenoviral vector.
- 1.5 15 mm to 1 per 10 p The DNA segment of claim 25, wherein said adenoviral vector is comprised within a 26. recombinant adenovirus.
  - 27. The DNA segment of claim 1, comprised within a host cell.
  - 28. The DNA segment of claim 27, wherein said host cell is a eukaryotic cell.
- 25 29. The DNA segment of claim 28, wherein said host cell is a human cell.
  - 30. The DNA segment of claim 28, wherein said host cell is a tumor cell.

- 31. The DNA segment of claim 28, wherein said host cell is comprised within an animal.
- 32. The DNA segment of claim 31, wherein said animal is a human subject.

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- 33. The DNA segment of claim 1, dispersed in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.
- 10 34. The DNA segment of claim 1, wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein is characterized as:
  - a) comprising an N-terminal region that comprises at least a first sequence region from which at least one amino acid has been deleted, and wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has a biological activity at least about equivalent to the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein; or
  - b) comprising an N-terminal region that comprises a first sequence region comprising at least one mutation, and wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has an increased biological activity in comparison to the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein.
  - 35. A modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification, wherein said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein has a biological activity at least about equivalent to the biological activity of the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein.

- 36. A recombinant host cell comprising a DNA segment comprising an isolated gene encoding a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification.
- 37. The recombinant host cell of claim 36, wherein said host cell is a tumor cell.

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- 38. A method of inhibiting cellular proliferation, comprising contacting a cell with an effective inhibitory amount of a first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein comprising an N-terminal modification.
- 39. The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is contacted with said first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein by providing to said cell a DNA segment that expresses said first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein in said cell.
- 40. The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is located within an animal and said first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, or a gene encoding said modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, is administered to said animal in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.
- 41. The method of claim 38, wherein said cell is contacted with a modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein and a p53 tumor suppressor protein in a combined amount effective to inhibit cellular proliferation in said cell.

- 42. A method of inhibiting cellular proliferation, comprising contacting a cell with a retinoblastoma protein and a p53 protein in a combined amount effective to inhibit cellular proliferation in said cell.
- 43. A method of treating cancer, comprising administering to an animal with cancer a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising a biologically effective inhibitory amount of a first modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein, other than pRB<sup>94</sup>, that comprises an N-terminal modification.

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### **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are modified broad-spectrum retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins that have at least the same, and in most cases higher biological activity than the corresponding wild-type retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein. Exemplary modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins have a modified N-terminal region, in particular comprising one or more deletions and/or mutations. Also disclosed are methods of making and using the modified retinoblastoma tumor suppressor proteins, particularly in circumstances where inhibition of cell growth is desired. Thus the present disclosure provides methods for treating diseases, as exemplified by, but not limited to cancer, that are characterized by abnormal cellular proliferation.

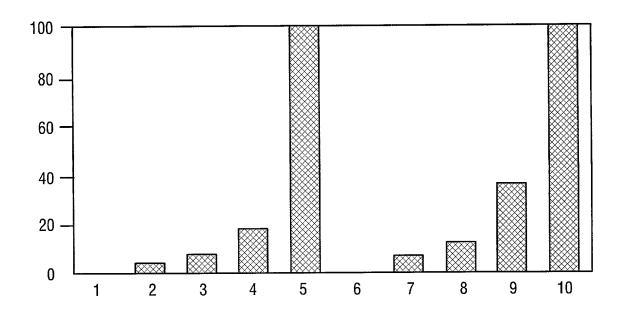


FIG. 1

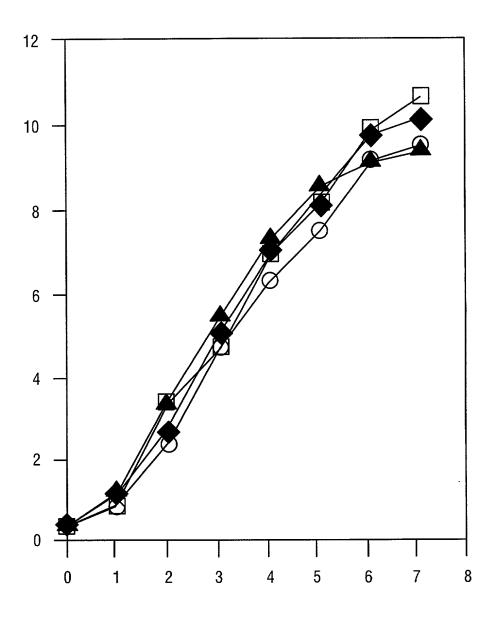
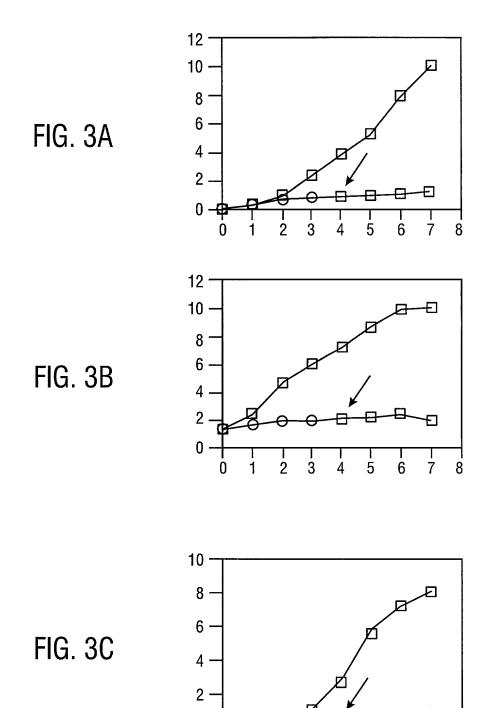


FIG. 2





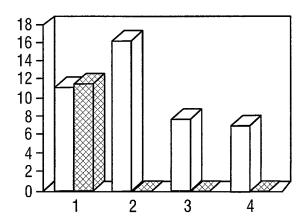


FIG. 4B

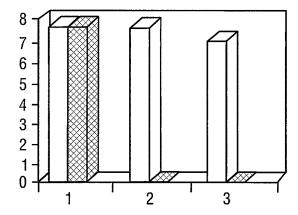
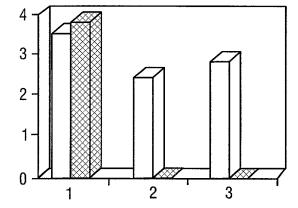


FIG. 4C



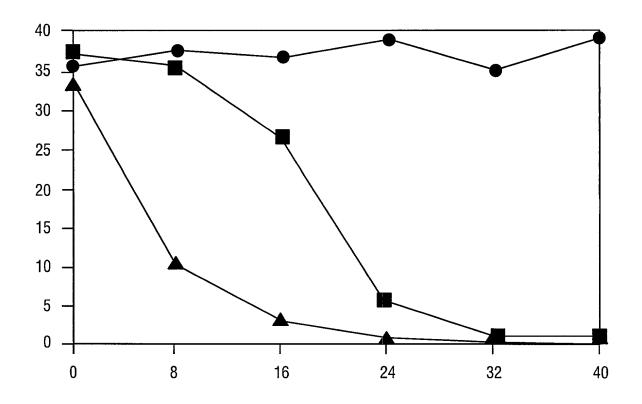


FIG. 5

### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Hong-Ji Xu Shi-Xue Hu

William F. Benedict

Yunli Zhou

Serial No.: Unknown

Filed: February 19, 1998

For: MODIFIED RETINOBLASTOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS

Group Art Unit: Unknown

Examiner: Unknown

Atty. Dkt. No.: UTXC:506/HIB

### EXPRESS MAIL MAILING LABEL

NUMBER EM 423 823 788 US

DATE OF DEPOSIT February 19, 1998

I hereby certify that this paper or fee is being deposited with the United States Postal Service "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington D.C. 20231.

John McDavitt

this Gell was

# STATEMENT AS REQUIRED UNDER 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.825(f) and (g)

ATTN: BOX SEQUENCE

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Submitted herewith is a computer readable form and a paper copy of the sequence listing of those sequences in the captioned patent application. The computer readable form of the sequence listing is the same as the paper copy of the sequence listing. The sequence information provided in the Specification is also the same as the sequence listing of the enclosed computer readable and paper forms of the sequence listing.

In accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.821(g), it is herewith represented that no new matter is included with this submission.

Respectfully submitted,

David W. Tholey

David W. Hibler Reg. No. 41,071 Agent for Applicants

ARNOLD, WHITE & DURKEE P.O. Box 4433 Houston, Texas 77210-4433 (512) 418-3000

Date: February 19, 1998

#### SEQUENCE LISTING

#### (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- (i) APPLICANT: Xu, Hong-Ji Hu, Shi-Xue
  - Benedict, William F.

Zhou, Yunli

- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: MODIFIED RETINOBLASTOMA TUMOR SUPPRESSOR PROTEINS
- (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 51
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
  - (A) ADDRESSEE: Arnold, White & Durkee
  - (B) STREET: P.O. Box 4433
  - (C) CITY: Houston
  - (D) STATE: TX
  - (E) COUNTRY: USA
  - (F) ZIP: 77210-4433
- (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
  - (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
  - (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
  - (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
  - (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US UNKNOWN
  - (B) FILING DATE:
  - (C) CLASSIFICATION: UNKNOWN
- (vii) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
  - (A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 60/038,118
  - (B) FILING DATE: 20-FEB-1997
- (viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:
  - (A) NAME: Hibler, David W.
  - (B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 41,071
  - (C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: UTXC:506
  - (ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:
    - (A) TELEPHONE: 512/418-3000
    - (B) TELEFAX: 512/474-7577

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 3555 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 7..2790 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1: 48 Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala 96 Ala Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu 25 15 144 Glu Asp Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg 40 CTT GAG TTT GAA GAA ACA GAA GAA CCT GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CAG 192 Leu Glu Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln 50 AAA TTA AAG ATA CCA GAT CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TGG 240 Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp 70 65 GAG AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AAG 288 Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys 85 80 AAA AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CTA 336 Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu 110 95 100 105 GAT GAG ATG TCG TTC ACT TTT ACT GAG CTA CAG AAA AAC ATA GAA ATC 384 Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile 115 120 AGT GTC CAT AAA TTC TTT AAC TTA CTA AAA GAA ATT GAT ACC AGT ACC 432 Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr 135 130 480 AAA GTT GAT AAT GCT ATG TCA AGA CTG TTG AAG AAG TAT GAT GTA TTG Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu

150

		AAA Lys							528
		TCG Ser 180							576
		ATC Ile							624
		CTG Leu							672
		AAA Lys							720
		ATA Ile							768
		AGT Ser 260							816
		GTT Val							864
		TAT Tyr							912
		TCT Ser					Asn		960
		ATT Ile				Leu		AGA Arg	1008
		GAT Asp 340			Asp			AGT Ser 350	1056
		Thr							1104

									ATG Met				:	1152
									CAA Gln 395				:	1200
									CCA Pro				;	1248
									AAA Lys					1296
									TCA Ser					1344
									TCC Ser					1392
									AAA Lys 475					1440
									CTT Leu			GTA Val		1488
								Leu	GAT Asp			ACA Thr 510		1536
									TTA Leu					1584
			Val				Ile				Asn	TTG Leu		1632
		Met				Glu			CAT His 555	Arg		ATG Met		1680
	Leu				Asp				Asp			AAA Lys		1728

CAZ Glr 575	ı Sei	A AAG	G GA( s Asp	C CGA	A GAZ g Glu 580	ı Gl	A CCA Pro	A ACT	r GAT Tag	CAC His	Let	GAZ Glu	A TCT 1 Ser	GC.	TGT Cys 590	1776	5
CCI Pro	CTI Leu	T AA' 1 Asi	r CTT 1 Leu	CCT Pro 595	Leu	CAG	AAT Asn	' AA1 Asr	CAC His	Thr	GCA Ala	A GCA Ala	GAT Asp	ATO Met	TAT Tyr	1824	1
CTI Leu	TCI Ser	CC.	GTA Val 610	Arg	TCT Ser	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	AAA Lys 615	Lys	GGT Gly	TCA Ser	ACT Thr	ACG Thr	Arg	GTA Val	1872	2
AAT Asn	TCT Ser	ACT Thr	: Ala	AAT Asn	'GCA Ala	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	TCA Ser	GCC Ala 635	Phe	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	1920	)
CAG Gln	AAG Lys 640	Pro	TTG	AAA Lys	TCT Ser	ACC Thr 645	Ser	CTT Leu	TCA Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe 650	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	GTG Val	1968	\$
TAT Tyr 655	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr	CTC Leu 660	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr	CTT Leu 665	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CGC Arg	CTT Leu	CTG Leu 670	2016	
TCT Ser	GAG Glu	CAC	CCA Pro	GAA Glu 675	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CAT His	ATC Ile	ATC Ile 680	TGG Trp	ACC Thr	CTT Leu	TTC Phe	CAG Gln 685	CAC His	2064	
ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	AAT Asn 690	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	ATG Met 695	AGA Arg	GAC Asp	AGG Arg	CAT His	TTG Leu 700	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	2112	
ATT Ile	ATG Met	ATG Met 705	TGT Cys	TCC Ser	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly 710	ATA Ile	TGC Cys	AAA Lys	GTG Val	AAG Lys 715	AAT Asn	ATA Ile	GAC Asp	2160	
CTT Leu	AAA Lys 720	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	GTA Val 725	ACA Thr	GCA Ala	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GAT Asp 730	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	CAT His	GCT Ala	2208	
GTT Val 735	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	TTC Phe	AAA Lys 740	CGT Arg	GTT Val	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	AAA Lys 745	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp 750	2256	
TCT Ser	ATT Ile	ATA Ile	GTA Val	TTC Phe 755	TAT Tyr	AAC Asn	TCG Ser	GTC Val	TTC Phe 760	ATG Met	CAG Gln	AGA Arg	Leu	AAA Lys 765	ACA Thr	2304	
AAT Asn	ATT Ile	TTG Leu	CAG Gln 770	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala	TCC Ser	Thr .	AGG Arg 775	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	Leu	TCA Ser 780	CCA Pro	ATA Ile	2352	

CCT Pro	CAC His	ATT Ile 785	CCT Pro	CGA Arg	AGC Ser	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr 790	AAG Lys	TTT Phe	CCT Pro	AGT Ser	TCA Ser 795	CCC Pro	TTA Leu	CGG Arg	2400
ATT Ile	CCT Pro 800	GGA Gly	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr 805	ATT Ile	TCA Ser	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	AAG Lys 810	AGT Ser	CCA Pro	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	2448
ATT Ile 815	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GGT Gly	CTG Leu	CCA Pro 820	ACA Thr	CCA Pro	ACA Thr	AAA Lys	ATG Met 825	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	AGA Arg	TCA Ser	AGA Arg 830	2496
ATC Ile	TTA Leu	GTA Val	TCA Ser	ATT Ile 835	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	TCA Ser	TTC Phe	GGG Gly 840	ACT Thr	TCT Ser	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	TTC Phe 845	CAG Gln	2544
AAA Lys	ATA Ile	AAT Asn	CAG Gln 850	ATG Met	GTA Val	TGT Cys	AAC Asn	AGC Ser 855	GAC Asp	CGT Arg	GTG Val	CTC Leu	AAA Lys 860	AGA Arg	AGT Ser	2592
GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GGA Gly 865	AGC Ser	AAC Asn	CCT Pro	CCT Pro	AAA Lys 870	CCA Pro	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	CTA Leu 875	CGC Arg	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	2640
ATT Ile	GAA Glu 880	GGA Gly	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	GCA Ala 885	GAT Asp	GGA Gly	AGT Ser	AAA Lys	CAT His 890	CTC Leu	CCA Pro	GGA Gly	GAG Glu	2688
TCC Ser 895	AAA Lys	TTT Phe	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	AAA Lys 900	CTG Leu	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	ATG Met	ACT Thr 905	TCT Ser	ACT Thr	CGA Arg	ACA Thr	CGA Arg 910	2736
ATG Met	Gln	Lys	Gln	Lys 915	Met	Asn	Asp	Ser	Met 920	Asp	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys 925	Glu	2784
GAG .	AAA Lys	TGAG	GATC	TC A	GGAC	CTTG	G TG	GACA	CTGT	GTA	CACC	TCT	GGAT	TCAT	TG	2840
															ATATC	
															AAGCC	
															TGCCA TGGAT	
															rggat rgcct	3080
															rttt	3140
															TTTGA	3260

TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	3320
ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	3380
ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	3440
AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	3500
TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGTC	3555

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 928 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:
- Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15
- Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30
- Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45
- Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60
- Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys 65 70 75 80
- Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 85 90 95
- Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu 100 105 110
- Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val
- His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 130 135 140
- Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 145 150 155 160
- Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln
  165 170 175

- Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 180 185 190
- Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met 195 200 205
- Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 210 215 220
- Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys 225 230 230 235 240
- Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly 245 250 255
- Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg 260 265 270
- Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val 275 280 285
- Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly 290 295 300
- Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg 305 310 310 315 320
- Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe 325 330 335
- Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu 340 345 350
- Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val 355 360 365
- Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln 370 375 380
- Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu 385 390 395 400
- Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu
  405 410 415
- Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys 420 425 430
- Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu 435 440 445
- Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu 450 455 460

Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn 465 475 Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala 485 490 Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu 505 Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe 520 Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg 530 Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser 545 550 Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser 570 Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu 585 Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser 595 600 Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys 630 635 Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg 645 650 Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu 660 665 His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met 690 695 Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys 705 710 Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln

Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile
740 745 750

- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 755 760 765
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His 770 775 780
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 785 790 795 800
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 805 810 815
- Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu 820 825 830
- Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile 835 840 845
- Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu 850 855 860
- Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu 865 870 885 885
- Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys 885 890 895
- Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln 900 905 910
- Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 915 920 925
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 3218 base pairs
    - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
    - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ix) FEATURE:
    - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
    - (B) LOCATION: 7..2454
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

GCCGTC ATG TCG TTC ACT TTT ACT GAG CTA CAG AAA AAC ATA GAA ATC Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile

AGT Ser 15	r va.	C CA	T AA s Ly:	A TTO	C TT e Phe 20	e Ası	TTI 1 Lei	A CTA u Lei	A AA 1 Ly:	A GAZ S Glu 25	ı Il	T GA' e As	T ACO	C AG	T ACC r Thr 30	96
AAA Lys	A GTT Val	CGA' LAs	T AA' p Ası	r GC n Ala 35	a Met	G TCA	A AG	A CTO	TT( Lei 4(	ı Lys	3 AAG 3 Ly:	G TA'	r GA: r Asp	GTA Val	A TTG L Leu	144
TTT Phe	GCA Ala	CTO	C TTO L Phe 50	e Sei	C AAZ Lys	A TTG	GAZ Glu	A AGG 1 Arg 55	Thi	A TGT	GAZ Gli	A CT:	T ATZ 1 Ile 60	туг	TTG Leu	192
ACA Thr	. CAA	CCC Pro	Ser	C AGT	TCC Ser	; ATA	TCT Ser	Thr	GAZ Glu	A ATA	AAT AST	TCT Ser 75	: Ala	TTC Lev	GTG Val	240
CTA Leu	AAA Lys 80	val	TCT Ser	TGG Trp	ATC Ile	ACA Thr	Phe	TTA Leu	TTA Leu	GCT Ala	' AAA Lys	Gly	GAA Glu	GTA Val	. TTA Leu	288
CAA Gln 95	ATG Met	GAA Glu	GAT Asp	GAT Asp	CTG Leu 100	GTG Val	ATT	TCA Ser	TTT Phe	CAG Gln 105	Leu	ATG Met	CTA Leu	TGT Cys	GTC Val 110	336
CTT Leu	GAC Asp	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe	ATT Ile 115	AAA Lys	CTC Leu	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CCC Pro 120	ATG Met	TTG Leu	CTC Leu	AAA Lys	GAA Glu 125	CCA Pro	384
TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	GCT Ala 130	GTT Val	ATA Ile	CCC Pro	ATT Ile	AAT Asn 135	GGT Gly	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	CGA Arg	ACA Thr 140	CCC Pro	AGG Arg	432
CGA Arg	GGT Gly	CAG Gln 145	AAC Asn	AGG Arg	AGT Ser	GCA Ala	CGG Arg 150	ATA Ile	GCA Ala	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	CTA Leu 155	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	GAT Asp	480
ACA Thr	AGA Arg 160	ATT Ile	ATT Ile	GAA Glu	GTT Val	CTC Leu 165	TGT Cys	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	CAT His	GAA Glu 170	TGT Cys	AAT Asn	ATA Ile	GAT Asp	528
GAG Glu 175	GTG Val	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	GTT Val	TAT Tyr 180	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	ATA Ile 185	CCT Pro	TTT Phe	ATG Met	AAT Asn	TCT Ser 190	576
CTT Leu	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	GTA Val	ACA Thr 195	TCT Ser	AAT Asn	GGA Gly	Leu	CCA Pro 200	GAG Glu	GTT Val	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	CTT Leu 205	TCT Ser	624
AAA (	CGA Arg	Tyr	GAA Glu 210	GAA Glu	ATT Ile	TAT Tyr	Leu	AAA Lys 215	AAT Asn	AAA Lys	GAT Asp	CTA Leu	GAT Asp 220	GCA Ala	AGA Arg	672

TT	Y TTT	TTC	GAT	CA:	GAT	' AAA	ACT	CTI	CAG	ACT	GAT	r TC:	r at <i>i</i>	A GAO	CAGT	720
Leı	ı Phe	225	ı Ası	) His	s Asp	Lys	230	Leu	ı Glr	ı Thi	Asp	235 235	r Ile	e Asp	Ser	
TT7 Phe	GAA Glu 240	Thr	CAC Glr	AGA Arg	ACA Thr	CCA Pro 245	Arg	AAA Lys	AGI Ser	AAC Asr	CTT Leu 250	ı Asp	GAZ Glu	A GAG	GTG Val	768
AAT Asn	GTA Val	. ATT	CCT	CCA	CAC His	ACT	CCA	GTT Val	' AGG Arg	ACT	GTT	· ATO	AAC Asn	: ACT	'ATC	816
255	i				260					265	ţ				270	
Gln	. Gln	Leu	Met	Met 275	Ile	TTA Leu	AAT Asn	TCA Ser	GCA Ala 280	Ser	'GAT 'Asp	CAA Glr	CCT Pro	Ser 285	GAA Glu	864
AAT Asn	CTG Leu	ATT Ile	TCC Ser 290	Tyr	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	AAC Asn	TGC Cys 295	ACA Thr	GTG Val	AAT Asn	CCA Pro	AAA Lys 300	Glu	AGT	912
ATA Ile	CTG Leu	AAA Lys 305	AGA Arg	GTG Val	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	ATA Ile 310	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	TTT Phe	AAA Lys 315	Glu	AAA Lys	TTT Phe	960
GCT Ala	AAA Lys 320	GCT Ala	GTG Val	GGA Gly	CAG Gln	GGT Gly 325	TGT Cys	GTC Val	GAA Glu	ATT	GGA Gly 330	TCA Ser	CAG Gln	CGA Arg	TAC Tyr	1008
AAA Lys 335	CTT Leu	GGA Gly	GTT Val	CGC Arg	TTG Leu 340	TAT Tyr	TAC Tyr	CGA Arg	GTA Val	ATG Met 345	GAA Glu	TCC Ser	ATG Met	CTT Leu	AAA Lys 350	1056
TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	CGA Arg 355	TTA Leu	TCC Ser	ATT Ile	CAA Gln	AAT Asn 360	TTT Phe	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	CTG Leu 365	AAT Asn	1104
GAC Asp	AAC Asn	ATT Ile	TTT Phe 370	CAT His	ATG Met	TCT Ser	TTA Leu	TTG Leu 375	GCG Ala	TGC Cys	GCT Ala	CTT Leu	GAG Glu 380	GTT Val	GTA Val	1152
ATG Met	GCC Ala	ACA Thr 385	TAT Tyr	AGC Ser	AGA Arg	AGT Ser	ACA Thr 390	TCT Ser	CAG Gln	AAT Asn	CTT Leu	GAT Asp 395	TCT Ser	GGA Gly	ACA Thr	1200
GAT Asp	TTG Leu 400	TCT Ser	TTC Phe	CCA Pro	$\mathtt{Trp}$	ATT Ile 405	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	GTG Val	CTT Leu	AAT Asn 410	TTA Leu	AAA Lys	GCC Ala	TTT Phe	1248
GAT Asp 415	TTT Phe	TAC Tyr	AAA Lys	Val	ATC Ile 420	GAA . Glu	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	Ile	AAA Lys 425	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	TTG Leu 430	1296

AC <i>I</i> Thr	A AGA	A GAA	ATG Met	ATA Ile 435	. Lys	CAT His	'TTA Leu	GAA Glu	A CGA Arg 440	Cys	GAA	CAT His	CGA Arg	ATC   Ile   445	ATG Met	1344
GAA Glu	TCC Ser	CTI	GCA Ala 450	Trp	CTC	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	TCA Ser 455	Pro	TTA Leu	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	CTI Leu 460	Ile	AAA Lys	1392
CAA Gln	TCA Ser	AAG Lys 465	Asp	CGA Arg	GAA Glu	. GGA . Gly	CCA Pro 470	Thr	' GAT ' Asp	CAC His	CTT Leu	GAA Glu 475	. Ser	GCT Ala	' TGT Cys	1440
CCT Pro	CTT Leu 480	Asn	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	CTC Leu	CAG Gln 485	AAT Asn	AAT Asn	CAC His	ACT Thr	GCA Ala 490	Ala	GAT Asp	'ATG Met	TAT	1488
CTT Leu 495	Ser	CCT Pro	GTA Val	AGA Arg	TCT Ser 500	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	GGT Gly 505	TCA Ser	ACT Thr	ACG Thr	CGT Arg	GTA Val 510	1536
AAT Asn	TCT Ser	ACT Thr	GCA Ala	AAT Asn 515	GCA Ala	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	GCA Ala 520	ACC Thr	TCA Ser	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	CAG Gln 525	ACC Thr	1584
CAG Gln	AAG Lys	CCA Pro	TTG Leu 530	AAA Lys	TCT Ser	ACC Thr	TCT Ser	CTT Leu 535	TCA Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys 540	AAA Lys	GTG Val	1632
TAT Tyr	CGG Arg	CTA Leu 545	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr	CTC Leu	CGG Arg	CTA Leu 550	AAT Asn	ACA Thr	CTT Leu	TGT Cys	GAA Glu 555	CGC Arg	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	1680
TCT Ser	GAG Glu 560	CAC His	CCA Pro	GAA Glu	TTA Leu	GAA Glu 565	CAT His	ATC Ile	ATC Ile	TGG Trp	ACC Thr 570	CTT Leu	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	CAC His	1728
ACC Thr 575	CTG Leu	CAG Gln	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr 580	GAA Glu	CTC Leu	ATG Met	AGA Arg	GAC Asp 585	AGG Arg	CAT His	TTG Leu	GAC Asp	CAA Gln 590	1776
ATT Ile	ATG Met	ATG Met	TGT Cys	TCC Ser 595	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	GGC Gly	ATA Ile	TGC Cys 600	AAA Lys	GTG Val	AAG Lys	AAT Asn	ATA Ile 605	GAC Asp	1824
CTT Leu	AAA Lys	TTC Phe	AAA Lys 610	ATC Ile	ATT Ile	GTA Val	ACA Thr	GCA Ala 615	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CCT Pro 620	CAT His	GCT Ala	1872
GTT Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu 625	ACA Thr	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	Arg	GTT Val 630	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	Glu	GAG Glu 635	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp	1920

TCT Ser	ATT Ile 640	Ile	GTA Val	TTC Phe	TAT Tyr	AAC Asn 645	Ser	GTC Val	TTC Phe	ATG Met	CAG Glr 650	ı Arg	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	19	968
AAT Asn 655	Ile	TTG Leu	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala 660	Ser	ACC Thr	: AGG : Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro 665	Thr	TTG Leu	TCA Ser	. CCA Pro	ATA Ile 670	20	)16
CCT Pro	CAC His	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	CGA Arg 675	AGC Ser	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	TTT Phe 680	Pro	AGT Ser	'TCA Ser	CCC Pro	TTA Leu 685		20	64
ATT Ile	CCT Pro	GGA Gly	GGG Gly 690	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr	ATT Ile	TCA Ser 695	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	AGT Ser	CCA Pro 700	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	21	.12
ATT Ile	TCA Ser	GAA Glu 705	GGT Gly	CTG Leu	CCA Pro	ACA Thr	CCA Pro 710	ACA Thr	AAA Lys	ATG Met	ACT Thr	CCA Pro 715	AGA Arg	TCA Ser	AGA Arg	21	60
ATC Ile	TTA Leu 720	GTA Val	TCA Ser	ATT Ile	GGT Gly	GAA Glu 725	TCA Ser	TTC Phe	GGG Gly	ACT Thr	TCT Ser 730	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	22	80
AAA Lys 735	ATA Ile	AAT Asn	CAG Gln	ATG Met	GTA Val 740	TGT Cys	AAC Asn	AGC Ser	GAC Asp	CGT Arg 745	GTG Val	CTC Leu	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	AGT Ser 750	22:	56
GCT Ala	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	AGC Ser	AAC Asn 755	CCT Pro	CCT Pro	AAA Lys	CCA Pro	CTG Leu 760	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	CTA Leu	CGC Arg	TTT Phe 765	GAT Asp	230	04
ATT Ile	GAA Glu	Gly	TCA Ser 770	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	GCA Ala	GAT Asp	GGA Gly 775	AGT Ser	AAA Lys	CAT His	CTC Leu	CCA Pro 780	GGA Gly	GAG Glu	235	52
TCC Ser	ьys	TTT Phe 785	CAG Gln	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	Leu	GCA Ala 790	GAA Glu	ATG Met	ACT Thr	TCT Ser	ACT Thr 795	CGA Arg	ACA Thr	CGA Arg	240	00
ATG Met	CAA . Gln : 800	AAG ( Lys (	CAG . Gln :	AAA Lys :	Met .	AAT Asn : 805	GAT Asp	AGC Ser	ATG Met	Asp	ACC Thr 810	TCA Ser	AAC Asn	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	244	18
GAG 7 Glu 1 815	AAA '	TGAG(	GATC'	rc a	GGAC(	CTTG	G TG	GACA	CTGT	GTA	CACC	TCT	GGAT	TCAT	TG	250	4
TCTC	rcac <i>i</i>	AG AT	rgtg <i>i</i>	ACTG:	r atz	AACT:	rtcc	CAG	GTTC'	TGT '	TTAT	GGCC	AC A'	TTTA.	ATATC	256	4
TTCAC	GCTC1	TT TI	TGT	GAT	A TAZ	AAAT(	TGC	AGA!	rgca;	ATT (	GTTT	GGGT	GA T	FCCT.	AAGCC	262	4
ACTTO	CAAA	G TI	AGTO	CATTO	F TTA	ATTT <i>I</i>	ATAC	AAG	ATTG	AAA	ATCT'	TGTG:	ra az	ATCC'	IGCCA	268	4

TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	CTTTATGGAT	2744
AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	TACTTTGCCT	2804
TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	GTATATTTTT	2864
TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	2924
TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	2984
ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	3044
ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	3104
AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	3164
TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT	3218

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 816 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 1 5 10 15

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val

Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 35 40 45

Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 50 55 60

Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 65 70 75 80

Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met
85 90 95

Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 100 105 110

Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys
115 120 125

- Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly 130 135 140
- Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg 145 150 155 160
- Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val 165 170 175
- Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly 180 185 190
- Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg
  195 200 205
- Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe 210 215 220
- Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu 225 230 235 235
- Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val 245 250 255
- Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln 260 265 270
- Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu 275 280 285
- Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu 290 295 300
- Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys 305 310 310 315 320
- Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu 325 330 335
- Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu 340 345 350
- Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn 355 360 365
- Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala 370 375 380
- Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu 385 390 395 400
- Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe 405 410 410

- Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg 420 425 430
- Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser 435 440 445
- Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser 450 455 460
- Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu 465 470 475 480
- Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser 485 490 495
- Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser 500 505 510
- Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys 515 520 525
- Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg 530 535 540
- Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu 545 550 555 555
- His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu 565 570 575
- Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met 580 585 590
- Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys 595 600 605
- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln 610 615 620
- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile 625 630 635 640
- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 645 650 655
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His 660 665 670
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 675 680 685
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 690 695 700

Glu 705	Gly	Leu	Pro	Thr	Pro 710	Thr	Lys	Met	Thr	Pro 715	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ile	Leu 720	
Val	Ser	Ile	Gly	Glu 725	Ser	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ser 730	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln	Lys 735	Ile	
Asn	Gln	Met	Val 740	Cys	Asn	Ser	Asp	Arg 745	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Ser 750	Ala	Glu	
Gly	Ser	Asn 755	Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro	Leu 760	Lys	Lys	Leu	Arg	Phe 765	Asp	Ile	Glu	
Gly	Ser 770	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gly 775	Ser	Lys	His	Leu	Pro 780	Gly	Glu	Ser	Lys	
Phe 785	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala 790	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser	Thr 795	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met	Gln 800	
Lys	Gln	Lys	Met	Asn 805	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp	Thr 810	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu 815	Lys	
(2)	(i)	() () ()	QUENCA) LI B) T C) S C) T	CE CH ENGTH YPE: FRANI OPOLO	HARAC H: 28 nucl DEDNI DGY:	CTER: 35 ba leic ESS: line	ISTIC ase p acic sinc ear	CS: pairs d gle	s ID NO	D:5:						
CTC	BAGC	AAT (	GGC	GTGA:	ra go	CGGTT	rtga	C TC	ACGG	GAT	TTC	CAAG'	rct (	CCAC	CCCATT	60
GAC	TCA	ATG (	GAG	rttg:	rt t	rggc <i>i</i>	ACCAI	AA.	rcaa(	CGGG	ACT:	FTCC	AAA A	ATGT(	CGTAAC	120
AACT	rccg	ccc (	CATTO	GACG	CA A	ATGGG	GCGG	r ago	GCGT	TAC	GGT	GGGA	GGT (	CTATA	ATAAGC	180
AGAC	GCTC	GTT :	ragt(	GAAC	CG TO	CAGA"	rcgc	C TGO	GAGA	CGCC	ATC	CACG	CTG :	rttt(	FACCTC	240
CATA	AGAA	GAC I	ACCG(	GGAC	CG AT	rccao	CCT	C CGC	CGGC	CGCG	AAT'	rc				285
(2)		I) ()	QUENCA) LI B) TI		HARACH: 28 nucl	CTERI B bas leic ESS:	ISTIC se pa acio sino	CS: airs								

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

CCGCTCGAGC AATGGGCGTG GATAGCGG

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:	
CCGCTCGAGC ACCAAAATCA ACGGGA	26
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:	
CCGCTCGAGC AACTCCGCCC CATTGAC	27
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:	
TAGACATATG AATTCGCGGC C	21
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 19 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:	
CTAGAATTCG CTCTCTCCC	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:	
GCTCTAGATG CAGTTGGACC TGGGAG	26
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGTC GTTCACTTTT AC	32
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:	
GTCCAAGAGA ATTCATAAAA GG	22
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:	
CCCAAGCTTG CCGCCATGGA GCAGGACAGC GGCCCGGAC	39

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 39 base pairs(B) TYPE: nucleic acid(C) STRANDEDNESS: single(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ	ID NO:19:
GCGCCTGAGG ACCTAGATGA GATGTCGTTC	30
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ	ID NO:20:
GCGGTTAACC CTAGATGAGA TGTCGTTCAC T	31
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 36 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ	ID NO:21:
CCCAAGCTTG CCGTCATGCC GCCCAAAACC CC	CCCGA 36
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ	ID NO:22:
СТСАССТАСС ТСААСТССТС СААТ	24

24

31

31

32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

CCCGAATTCG TTTTATATGG TTCTTTGAGC AA

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs(B) TYPE: nucleic acid(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:	
<ul> <li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li> <li>(A) LENGTH: 10 base pairs</li> <li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li> <li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li> <li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li> </ul>	
<pre>(ix) FEATURE:     (A) NAME/KEY: modified_base     (B) LOCATION: 45     (D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "R=A or G"</pre>	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:	
GCCRCCAUGG	10
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 3455 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS	
(B) LOCATION: 72691	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:	
GCCGTC ATG CAG GAC AGC GGC CCG GAG GAC CTG CCT CTC GTC AGG CTT  Met Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu  1 5 10	48
GAG TTT GAA GAA ACA GAA GAA CCT GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CAG AAA Glu Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys  20 25 30	96
TTA AAG ATA CCA GAT CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TGG GAG Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu 35 40 45	144
AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AAG AAA Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 50 55 60	192
AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CTA GAT Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp 65 70 75	240

						ATA Ile		288
						ACC Thr		336
						GAT Asp		384
						ATA Ile		432
						GCA Ala 155		480
						GAA Glu		528
						CTA Leu		576
						AAA Lys		624
						ACA Thr		672
						GAA Glu 235		720
AGA Arg								768
GTG Val 255								816
GGA Gly								864

	GAA Glu 290							912
	CAT His							960
	AGA Arg							1008
	CCA Pro							1056
	ATG Met							1104
	TAT Tyr 370							1152
	GTG Val							1200
	GGA Gly							1248
	CGC Arg							1296
	CGA Arg							1344
	CAT His 450							1392
	AGC Ser							1440
	CCA Pro							1488

						GGC Gly	 	 1530
						CGA Arg		1584
						CTT Leu		163:
						TCT Ser 555		1680
						GAT Asp		1728
						ACG Thr		1776
						TTC Phe		1824
						AAA Lys		1872
						CGC Arg 635		1920
						TTC Phe		1968
						TTG Leu		2016
						AAT Asn		2064
						CCT Pro		2112

						GTT Val											2160
						TCG Ser 725											2208
						ACC Thr											2256
						TAC Tyr											2304
						ATT Ile											2352
						CCA Pro											2400
						TCA Ser 805											2448
						AAC Asn											2496
						AAA Lys											2544
						GAT Asp											2592
						GCA Ala											2640
						GAT Asp 885											2688
AAA Lys 895	TGAG	GATO	CTC A	\GGA(	CTT	G TG	GACA	ACTGI	GTA	CACC	TCT	GGAT	TCAT	TG			2741
TCTC	TCAC	AG A	TGTG	ACTO	T AT	AACT	TTCC	CAG	GTTC	TGT	TTAT	GGCC	AC A	TTTA	ATATO	:	2801

TTCAGCTCTT	TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	GTTTGGGTGA	TTCCTAAGCC	2861
ACTTGAAATG	TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	ATCTTGTGTA	AATCCTGCCA	2921
TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	CTTTATGGAT	2981
AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	TACTTTGCCT	3041
TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	GTATATTTTT	3101
TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	3161
TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	3221
ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	3281
ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	3341
AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	3401
TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT	3455

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 895 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

Met Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu Phe 1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu Lys
20 25 30

Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val
35 40 45

Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Glu
50 55 60

Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Met 65 70 75 80

Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val His
85 90 95

Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val Asp
100 105 110

Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arq Thr Pro Arq Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala

- Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly 415

  Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu 430

  Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile 435
- Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr 450 455 460
- Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser 465 470 475 480
- Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr 485 490 495
- Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu 500 505 510
- Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu 515 520 525
- Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys 530 535 540
- Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn 545 550 555 560
- Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro 565 570 575
- Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr 580 585 590
- Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro
  595 600 605
- Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu 610 620
- Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His 625 630 635 640
- Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln 645 650 655
- Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met 660 665 670
- Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe 675 680 685

- Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu 690 695 700
- Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile 705 710 715 720
- Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu
  725 730 735
- Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile 740 745 750
- Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly
  755 760 765
- Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu 770 780
- Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val 785 790 795 800
- Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn 805 810 815
- Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly 820 825 830
- Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly 835 840 845
- Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe 850 855 860
- Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys 865 870 875 880
- Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 885 890 895

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 3392 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

#### (ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 7..2628

# (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

GCCATC ATG GAT TTT ACT GCA TTA TGT CAG AAA TTA AAG Met Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu Lys 1 5 10	
CAT GTC AGA GAG AGA GCT TGG TTA ACT TGG GAG AAA GT His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Va 15 20 25	
GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT ATT CAA AAG AAA AAG GA Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Gl 35 40	
ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA GTT GAC CTA GAT GAG AT Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Me 50	
TTT ACT GAG CTA CAG AAA AAC ATA GAA ATC AGT GTC CA Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val H 65 70	
AAC TTA CTA AAA GAA ATT GAT ACC AGT ACC AAA GTT GAAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AA	
TCA AGA CTG TTG AAG AAG TAT GAT GTA TTG TTT GCA CT Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Le 95	
TTG GAA AGG ACA TGT GAA CTT ATA TAT TTG ACA CAA CC Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pr 115	
ATA TCT ACT GAA ATA AAT TCT GCA TTG GTG CTA AAA G Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Va 130	
ACA TTT TTA TTA GCT AAA GGG GAA GTA TTA CAA ATG GA Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Gi 145	
GTG ATT TCA TTT CAG TTA ATG CTA TGT GTC CTT GAC TO Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Ty 160 165 170	
CTC TCA CCT CCC ATG TTG CTC AAA GAA CCA TAT AAA AG Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Th 175 180 185	
CCC ATT AAT GGT TCA CCT CGA ACA CCC AGG CGA GGT CA Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly G 195 200	

CGG Arg									672
TGT Cys									720
AAA Lys 240									768
GGA Gly									816
CTT Leu									864
ACT Thr									912
CGA Arg									960
CCA Pro 320									1008
AAT Asn									1056
AAC Asn							_		1104
ATA Ile									1152
TGT Cys				Arg				TTG Leu	1200
			Met			Glu		TTA Leu	1248

					AAC Asn				1296
 	 				GCC Ala				1344
					TTG Leu				1392
					TTT Phe		_	_	1440
 					AGA Arg 490	_	_		1488
					TCC Ser				1536
					TCA Ser				1584
					CTT Leu				1632
					TCT Ser				1680
					TCT Ser 570				1728
					AAG Lys				1776
					CGG Arg				1824
					GAG Glu				1872

		ATC Ile 625	Ile														1920
		ATG Met															1968
		ATA Ile															2016
		GCA Ala															2064
		TTG Leu															2112
		GTC Val 705															2160
		AGG Arg														;	2208
		AAG Lys														:	2256
		TCA Ser														:	2304
ACA Thr	CCA Pro	ACA Thr	AAA Lys 770	ATG Met	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	AGA Arg	TCA Ser 775	AGA Arg	ATC Ile	TTA Leu	GTA Val	TCA Ser 780	ATT Ile	GGT Gly	2	2352
GAA Glu	TCA Ser	TTC Phe 785	GGG Gly	ACT Thr	TCT Ser	GAG Glu	AAG Lys 790	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	ATA Ile	AAT Asn 795	CAG Gln	ATG Met	GTA Val	2	2400
		AGC Ser														2	2448
		CCA Pro														2	2496

			Ser	Lys					Glu					Gln		2544
				835					840					845		
			ATG Met													2592
			850				J	855	_			-	860	1		
			ATG									TGAG	GAT	CTC		2638
Asn	Asp	865	Met	Asp	Thr	Ser	Asn 870	Lys	Glu	Glu	Lys					
AGGA	CCTT	GG :	rggac	CACTO	FT G	racao	CCTCT	GG?	ATTC <i>I</i>	ATTG	TCTC	CTCAC	CAG A	ATGT	GACTG'	Г 2698
ATAA	CTTT	CC (	CAGGI	TTCT	T T	FATGO	GCCAC	C ATT	TAAT	TATC	TTC	AGCTO	CTT :	rttg:	rggatz	A 2758
TAAA	ATGI	GC I	AGATO	CAAT	TT G	rttgo	GTG	A TTC	CCTA	AGCC	ACTT	rgaaz	ATG :	rtag:	CATT	G 2818
TTAT	TATT	AC A	AAGAT	TGA	AA A!	CTTC	STGTA	AA A	CCT	CCA	TTTZ	AAAA	AGT :	rgta(	GCAGA'	r 2878
TGTT	TCCT	CT :	rccap	AGTA	AA AA	ATTGO	CTGTG	CT	TATO	GAT	AGTA	AGAI	ATG (	GCCT	ragag:	r 2938
GGGA	GTCC	TG A	ATAAC	CCAG	G C	CTGTO	CTGAC	TAC	CTTTC	CCT	TCTT	TTGT	rag (	CATAT	TAGGT	2998
ATGI	TTGC	TC :	rtgti	TTTT	AT TA	ATT?	TATAT	GTA	TAT	TTT	TTAA	\TTT <i>I</i>	AAC A	ATGAZ	ACACC	3058
TTAG	AAAA	TG :	rgrcc	TATO	CT A	CTTC	CCAAA	A TGC	CAATI	TGA	TTGF	ACTGO	CCC 1	ATTC	ACCAA?	A 3118
ATTA	TCCT	'GA A	ACTCI	TCTG	C A	'AAA	rggai	TAT	TATTA	AGAA	ATTA	AGAAZ	AAA A	ATTA	ACTAA:	r 3178
TTTA	CACA	TT A	AGATI	TTAT	T T	FACTA	ATTGG	CAA	CTGI	TAT	ACTO	STGTO	CT :	rgtti	TATA	3238
AATT	'TTGC	TT	TAATI	TAAA	AT AI	AAAGO	CTGGA	AGC	CAAAC	TAT	AACC	CATAT	GA 1	FACTA	ATCATA	A 3298
CTAC	TGAA	AC A	AGATT	TCAT	A CO	CTCAG	BAATG	TAZ	AAGA	ACT	TACT	GATT	TAT	TTCT	TCAT	3358
CAAC	TTAT	GT 1	TTTTA	AATG	GA GC	ATTÆ	ATTGA	TAG	T							3392

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 874 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

Met Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val 1 5 10 15

- Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly
  20 25 30
- Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys 35 40 45
- Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr 50 55 60
- Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu 65 70 75 80
- Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg 85 90 95
- Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu
  100 105 110
- Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser 115 120 125
- Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe 130 135 140
- Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile 145 150 155 160
- Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser 165 170 175
- Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile 180 185 190
- Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg 195 200 205
- Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys 210 215 220
- Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys 225 230 230 235 240
- Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly
  245 250 255
- Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu 260 265 270
- Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr 275 280 285
- Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg 290 295 300

580

Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro 310 315 Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn 330 Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn 345 Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile 355 360 365 Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys 375 Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile 410 Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu 420 425 Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr 440 Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu 455 Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser 470 475 Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu 485 Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp 505 Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro 515 520 Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn 535 Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys 550 555 Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr 565 570 Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser

585

- Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu 595 600 605
- Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His 610 620
- Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu 625 630 635 640
- Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly
  645 650 655
- Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr
  660 665 670
- Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val 675 680 685
- Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser 690 695 700
- Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr 705 710 715 720
- Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr 725 730 735
- Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile 740 745 750
- Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro 755 760 765
- Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser 770 780
- Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn 785 790 795 800
- Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys 805 810 815
- Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp 820 825 830
- Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala 835 840 845
- Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp 850 855 860
- Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 865 870

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 3323 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 7..2559 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32: GCCATC ATG GAG AAA GTT TCA TCT GTG GAT GGA GTA TTG GGA GGT TAT 48 Met Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr ATT CAA AAG AAA AAG GAA CTG TGG GGA ATC TGT ATC TTT ATT GCA GCA 96 Ile Gln Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala 20 GTT GAC CTA GAT GAG ATG TCG TTC ACT TTT ACT GAG CTA CAG AAA AAC 144 Val Asp Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn 35 40 ATA GAA ATC AGT GTC CAT AAA TTC TTT AAC TTA CTA AAA GAA ATT GAT 192 Ile Glu Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp 50 ACC AGT ACC AAA GTT GAT AAT GCT ATG TCA AGA CTG TTG AAG AAG TAT 240 Thr Ser Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr 65 GAT GTA TTG TTT GCA CTC TTC AGC AAA TTG GAA AGG ACA TGT GAA CTT 288 Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu ATA TAT TTG ACA CAA CCC AGC AGT TCG ATA TCT ACT GAA ATA AAT TCT 336 Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser 95 100 GCA TTG GTG CTA AAA GTT TCT TGG ATC ACA TTT TTA TTA GCT AAA GGG 384 Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly 115 120 125 GAA GTA TTA CAA ATG GAA GAT GAT CTG GTG ATT TCA TTT CAG TTA ATG 432 Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met 130 135 CTA TGT GTC CTT GAC TAT TTT ATT AAA CTC TCA CCT CCC ATG TTG CTC 480 Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu 145 150 155

 	 	AAA Lys	-						528
		GGT Gly							576
 		AGA Arg 195							624
		GTG Val							672
		GGA Gly							720
		CGA Arg							768
		TTT Phe							816
		GAA Glu 275							864
		GTA Val							912
		CAA Gln							960
		CTG Leu					 	 	1008
		CTG Leu							1056
		AAA Lys 355							1104

			AAA Lys 370	Leu													1152
			. TCA Ser														1200
			GAC Asp														1248
			ATG Met														1296
			GAT Asp														1344
AAA Lys	GCC Ala	TTT Phe	GAT Asp 450	TTT Phe	TAC Tyr	AAA Lys	GTG Val	ATC Ile 455	GAA Glu	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	AAA Lys 460	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	:	1392
			ACA Thr													:	1440
			GAA Glu													:	1488
			CAA Gln													:	1536
TCT Ser	GCT Ala	TGT Cys	CCT Pro	CTT Leu 515	AAT Asn	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	CTC Leu	CAG Gln 520	AAT Asn	AAT Asn	CAC His	ACT Thr	GCA Ala 525	GCA Ala	1	1584
			CTT Leu 530													1	1632
			AAT Asn													1	1680
			CAG Gln													1	-728

	GTG Val								1776
	CTG Leu								1824
	CAC His								1872
	CAA Gln 625								1920
	GAC Asp								1968
	GCT Ala								2016
	GAT Asp								2064
	ACA Thr								2112
	ATA Ile 705								2160
	CGG Arg								2208
Tyr	AAA Lys								2256
	AGA Arg								2304
	CAG Gln	Ile					_		2352

AAA AGA AGT GCT GAA GGA AGC AAC CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA AAA CTA Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu 785 790 795	2400
CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GGA TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA CAT CTC Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu 800 805 810	2448
CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr 815 820 825 830	2496
CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AAG CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT ACC TCA Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser 835 840 845	2544
AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT Asn Lys Glu Lys 850	2599
GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC	2659
ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA	2719
TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA	2779
AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG	2839
CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC	2899
TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT	2959
GTATATTTTT TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA	3019
TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT	3079
ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT TTTACACATT AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG	3139
AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTGCT TGTTTTATAA AATTTTGCTT TTAATTAAAT AAAAGCTGGA	3199
AGCAAAGTAT AACCATATGA TACTATCATA CTACTGAAAC AGATTTCATA CCTCAGAATG	3259
TAAAAGAACT TACTGATTAT TTTCTTCATC CAACTTATGT TTTTAAATGA GGATTATTGA	3319
TAGT	3323

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 851 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

Met Glu Lys Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln
1 5 10 15

Lys Lys Lys Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp 20 25 30

Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu 35 40 45

Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser 50 55 60

Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val 65 70 75 80

Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr 85 90 95

Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu 100 105 110

Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val 115 120 125

Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys 130 135 140

Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu 145 150 155 160

Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro
165 170 175

Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn 180 185 190

Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile 195 200 205

Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn 210 215 220

500

Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu 230 235 225 Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arq Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp 265 Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu 275 280 285 Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr 300 295 Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser 310 Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu 330 Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys 340 Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg 360 Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu 375 Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu 390 400 385 Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val 405 410 Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly 425 Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala 435 440 Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn 455 450 Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile 470 475 Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile 490 Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala

505

510

- Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met 515 520 Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg 535 Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln 550 555 Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys 565 Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu 585 Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln 600 His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp 610 615 Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile 630 Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His 645 650 Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr 665 Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys 675 680 Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro 695 Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu 710 715 Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr 725 Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser
- Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg 770 775 780

Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe 755 760 765

745

740

Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe 785 790 795 800

~7			-	805	Abp	GIU	Ala	Asp	810	ser	ьys	HIS	ьeu	915	GIĀ	
GIU	Ser	Lys	Phe 820	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala 825	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser	Thr 830	Arg	Thr	
Arg	Met	Gln 835	Lys	Gln	Lys	Met	Asn 840	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp	Thr 845	Ser	Asn	Lys	
Glu	Glu 850	Lys														
(2)	INF															
	(i)	(1 (1	A) LI 3) T C) S	engti Ype : Prani	HARAC H: 32 nucl DEDNI DGY:	266 ) Leic ESS:	oase acio sino	pai: d	rs							
	(ix)		A) N2	AME/I	KEY:		2502									
	(xi)	SEÇ	QUEN	CE DI	ESCR	PTI	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	0:34	•					
GCC.	ATC I				GGA A											48
		_				,					10					
	GAG Glu	ATG				TTT					AAA					96
Asp 15 AGT	Glu	ATG Met CAT	Ser AAA	Phe TTC	Thr 20 TTT	TTT Phe AAC	Thr TTA	Glu CTA	Leu AAA	Gln 25 GAA	AAA Lys ATT	Asn GAT	Ile ACC	Glu AGT	Ile 30 ACC	96 144
Asp 15 AGT Ser	Glu GTC	ATG Met CAT His	Ser AAA Lys AAT	TTC Phe 35 GCT	Thr 20 TTT Phe	TTT Phe AAC Asn	Thr TTA Leu AGA	Glu CTA Leu CTG	AAA Lys 40	Gln 25 GAA Glu AAG	AAA Lys ATT Ile	Asn GAT Asp TAT	ACC Thr	Glu AGT Ser 45	Ile 30 ACC Thr	
Asp 15 AGT Ser AAA Lys	Glu GTC Val	ATG Met CAT His GAT Asp	AAA Lys AAT Asn 50	TTC Phe 35 GCT Ala	Thr 20 TTT Phe ATG Met	TTT Phe  AAC Asn  TCA Ser	Thr TTA Leu AGA Arg	CTA Leu CTG Leu 55	AAA Lys 40 TTG Leu	Gln 25 GAA Glu AAG Lys	AAA Lys ATT Ile AAG Lys	Asn GAT Asp TAT Tyr CTT	ACC Thr GAT Asp 60	AGT Ser 45 GTA Val	Ile 30 ACC Thr TTG Leu	144
ASP 15 AGT Ser AAA Lys TTT Phe	GTC Val GTT Val	ATG Met  CAT His  GAT Asp  CTC Leu 65 CCC	AAA Lys AAT Asn 50 TTC Phe	Phe TTC Phe 35 GCT Ala AGC Ser	Thr 20 TTT Phe ATG Met AAA Lys	TTT Phe  AAC Asn  TCA Ser  TTG Leu	Thr  TTA Leu  AGA Arg  GAA Glu 70 TCT	CTA Leu CTG Leu 55 AGG Arg	AAA Lys 40 TTG Leu ACA Thr	Gln 25 GAA Glu AAG Lys TGT Cys	AAA Lys ATT Ile AAG Lys GAA Glu	Asn GAT Asp TAT Tyr CTT Leu 75 TCT	ACC Thr  GAT Asp 60 ATA Ile	Glu AGT Ser 45 GTA Val TAT Tyr	Ile 30 ACC Thr TTG Leu TTG Leu	144 192

					_	_	_		CTA Leu	_	384
									AAA Lys 140		432
									ACA Thr		480
									GAA Glu		528
									AAT Asn		576
									ATG Met		624
									AAT Asn 220		672
		_	_	_					GAT Asp		720
	_		_		_	_	_		ATA Ile		768
									GAA Glu		816
									AAC Asn		864
_	_								CCT Pro 300		912
									AAA Lys		960

					TAC Tyr				1008
					GAA Glu				1056
					GTA Val 360				1104
					AAT Asn				1152
					GCG Ala				1200
					CAG Gln				1248
					GTG Val				1296
					ATC Ile 440				1344
_					CGA Arg				1392
					CCT Pro				1440
					GAT Asp				1488
					CAC His				1536
					AAA Lys 520				1584

					TCA Ser		_	_		1632
					TTT Phe				:	1680
					TGT Cys 570					1728
					ACC Thr				:	1776
					AGG Arg				;	1824
					GTG Val				;	1872
					GAT Asp					1920
					GAA Glu 650					1968
_					CAG Gln				:	2016
					ACC Thr				:	2064
					AGT Ser				:	2112
					AAG Lys				:	2160
					ACT Thr 730				:	2208

ATC TTA GTA TCA ATT GGT GAA TCA TTC GGG ACT TCT GAG AAG TTC CAG  Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln  735 740 745 750	2256
AAA ATA AAT CAG ATG GTA TGT AAC AGC GAC CGT GTG CTC AAA AGA AGT Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser 755 760 765	2304
GCT GAA GGA AGC AAC CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp 770 775 780	2352
ATT GAA GGA TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu 785 790 795	2400
TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg 800 805 810	2448
ATG CAA AAG CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu 815 820 825 830	2496
GAG AAA TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG Glu Lys	2552
TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC	2612
TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC  TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC	2612 2672
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC	2672
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA	2672 2732
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT	2672 2732 2792
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC  ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA  TTTAAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT  AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT	2672 2732 2792 2852
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC  ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA  TTTAAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT  AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT  TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTTT	2672 2732 2792 2852 2912
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC  ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA  TTTAAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT  AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT  TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTTT  TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA	2672 2732 2792 2852 2912 2972
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC  ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA  TTTAAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT  AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT  TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTT  TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA  TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA	2672 2732 2792 2852 2912 2972 3032
TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC  ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA  TTTAAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT  AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT  TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTT  TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA  TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA  ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT TTTACACATT AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG AATCTGATAT	2672 2732 2792 2852 2912 2972 3032 3092

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 832 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

Met Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu

1 10 15

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 20 25 30

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 35 40 45

Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 50 55 60

Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 65 70 75 80

Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 85 90 95

Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met 100 105 110

Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 115 120 125

Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys 130 135 140

Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly 145 150 155 160

Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg 165 170 175

Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val 180 185 190

Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly
195 200 205

Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg 210 215 220

Tyr 225	Glu	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Leu 230	Lys	Asn	Lys	Asp	Leu 235	Asp	Ala	Arg	Leu	Phe 240
Leu	Asp	His	Asp	Lys 245	Thr	Leu	Gln	Thr	Asp 250	Ser	Ile	Asp	Ser	Phe 255	Glu
Thr	Gln	Arg	Thr 260	Pro	Arg	Lys	Ser	Asn 265	Leu	Asp	Glu	Glu	Val 270	Asn	Val
Ile	Pro	Pro 275	His	Thr	Pro	Val	Arg 280	Thr	Val	Met	Asn	Thr 285	Ile	Gln	Gln
Leu	Met 290	Met	Ile	Leu	Asn	Ser 295	Ala	Ser	Asp	Gln	Pro 300	Ser	Glu	Asn	Leu
Ile 305	Ser	Tyr	Phe	Asn	Asn 310	Cys	Thr	Val	Asn	Pro 315	Lys	Glu	Ser	Ile	Leu 320
Lys	Arg	Val	Lys	Asp 325	Ile	Gly	Tyr	Ile	Phe 330	Lys	Glu	Lys	Phe	Ala 335	Lys
Ala	Val	Gly	Gln 340	Gly	Cys	Val	Glu	Ile 345	Gly	Ser	Gln	Arg	Tyr 350	Lys	Leu
Gly	Val	Arg 355	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Arg	Val 360	Met	Glu	Ser	Met	Leu 365	Lys	Ser	Glu
Glu	Glu 370	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ile	Gln 375	Asn	Phe	Ser	Lys	Leu 380	Leu	Asn	Asp	Asn
Ile 385	Phe	His	Met	Ser	Leu 390	Leu	Ala	Cys	Ala	Leu 395	Glu	Val	Val	Met	Ala 400
Thr	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser 405	Thr	Ser	Gln	Asn	Leu 410	Asp	Ser	Gly	Thr	Asp 415	Leu
Ser	Phe	Pro	Trp 420		Leu	Asn		Leu 425		Leu	Lys	Ala	Phe 430	Asp	Phe
Tyr	Lys	Val 435	Ile	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ile 440	Lys	Ala	Glu	Gly	Asn 445	Leu	Thr	Arg
Glu	Met 450	Ile	Lys	His	Leu	Glu 455	Arg	Cys	Glu	His	Arg 460	Ile	Met	Glu	Ser
Leu 465	Ala	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp 470	Ser	Pro	Leu	Phe	Asp 475	Leu	Ile	Lys	Gln	Ser 480
Lys	Asp	Arg	Glu	Gly 485	Pro	Thr	Asp	His	Leu 490	Glu	Ser	Ala	Cys	Pro 495	Leu

- Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser 515 520 525
- Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys 530 535 540
- Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg 545 550 555 560
- Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu 565 570 575
- His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu 580 585 590
- Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met 595 600 605
- Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys 610 615 620
- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln 625 630 635 640
- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile 645 650 655
- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 660 665 670
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His 675 680 685
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 690 695 700
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 705 710 715 720
- Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu
  725 730 735
- Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile 740 745 750
- Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu 755 760 765
- Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu
  770 780
- Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys 785 790 795 800

Phe	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu 805	Ala	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser 810	Thr	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met 815	Gln	
Lys	Gln	Lys	Met 820	Asn	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp 825	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu 830	Glu	Lys	
(2)	INF	ORMA'	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO:36	5:								
	(i)	(1	QUENCA) LI B) T C) S C) T	engti YPE : Irani	H: 31 nucl	113 l leic ESS:	oase acio sino	pai: i	rs							
	(ix		ATURI A) NA B) L	AME/I			2349									
	(xi	) SE	QUEN	CE DI	ESCR:	IPTI	ON: S	SEQ :	ID NO	0:36	:					
GCC	GTC I								TAT ( Tyr 1							48
	AGC Ser															96
	AGT Ser															144
	TGG Trp															192
	GAT Asp															240
	ATT Ile 80															288
	GTT Val															336
	AGG Arg		_													384

			AAA Lys						432
			AAT Asn						480
			CTT Leu						528
			AAA Lys 180						576
			CTT Leu						624
			AAA Lys						672
			GTT Val						720
	_		TCA Ser						768
			TGC Cys 260						816
			GGA Gly						864
			GTC Val						912
			CGA Arg						960
			CAA Gln						1008

			GCG Ala					105	;6
			CAG Gln					110	)4
			GTG Val					115	52
			ATC Ile					120	)0
			CGA Arg 405					124	18
			CCT Pro					129	<del>)</del> 6
			GAT Asp					134	L4
			CAC His					139	12
			AAA Lys					144	.0
			GCA Ala 485					148	8
			TCA Ser					153	¦6
			ACA Thr					158	4
			ATC Ile					163	2

	TAT Tyr 545							1680
	ATG Met							1728
	ATT Ile							1776
	AAA Lys							1824
	TAT Tyr							1872
	GCT Ala 625							1920
	AGC Ser							1968
	ATC Ile							2016
	CCA Pro							2064
	GGT Gly							2112
	GTA Val 705							2160
	CCT Pro							2208
	GAA Glu							2256

					ACA CGA ATO Thr Arg Met		2304
				Ser Asn	AAG GAA GAG Lys Glu Glu 780	ı Lys	2349
TGAGGATCTC	AGGACCTT	GG TGGAC	ACTGT GI	CACACCTCT	GGATTCATTG	TCTCTCACAG	2409
ATGTGACTGT	ATAACTTT	CC CAGGT	TCTGT T	TATGGCCAC	ATTTAATATC	TTCAGCTCTT	2469
TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGT	GC AGATG	CAATT G	TTGGGTGA	TTCCTAAGCC	ACTTGAAATG	2529
TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTAT	AC AAGAT	TGAAA AT	CTTGTGTA	AATCCTGCCA	TTTAAAAAGT	2589
TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCT	CT TCCAA	AGTAA AA	ATTGCTGTG	CTTTATGGAT	AGTAAGAATG	2649
GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCC	TG ATAAC	CCAGG CC	CTGTCTGAC	TACTTTGCCT	TCTTTTGTAG	2709
CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGC	TC TTGTI	TTTAT TA	ATTTATAT	GTATATTTTT	TTAATTTAAC	2769
ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAA	TG TGTCC	TATCT A	CTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	2829
ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCT	GA ACTCI	TCTGC A	AAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	2889
AATTACTAAT	TTTACACA	TT AGATI	TTATT T	TACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	2949
TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGC	TT TTAAT	TAAAT AA	AAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	3009
TACTATCATA	CTACTGAA	AC AGATI	TCATA CO	CTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	3069
TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTAT	GT TTTTA	AATGA GO	SATTATTGA	TAGT		3113

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 781 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser 1 5 10 15

Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser 20 25 30

Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp 35 40 45

- Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp 50 55 60
- Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile 65 70 75 80
- Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val 85 90 95
- Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg
  100 105 110
- Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu 115 120 125
- Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val 130 135 140
- Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr 145 150 155 160
- Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu 165 170 175
- Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His
  180 185 190
- Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg 195 200 205
- Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro 210 215 220
- His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met 225 230 235 240
- Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr
  245 250 255
- Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val 260 265 270
- Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly 275 280 285
- Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg 290 295 300
- Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg 305 310 315 320
- Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His 325 330 335

- Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser 340 345 350
- Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro 355 360 365
- Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val 370 375 380
- Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile 385 390 395 400
- Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp
  405 410 415
- Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg 420 425 430
- Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro
  435 440 445
- Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg 450 455 460
- Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn 465 470 475 480
- Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys
  485 490 495
- Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr 500 505 510
- Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu 515 520 525
- Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu 530 535 540
- Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser 555 560
- Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile 565 570 575
- Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe 580 585 590
- Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe
  595 600 605
- Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr 610 615 620

Ser	Pro	Tyr	Lys	Phe 645	Pro	Ser	Ser	Pro	Leu 650	Arg	Ile	Pro	Gly	Gly 655	Asn	
Ile	Tyr	Ile	Ser 660	Pro	Leu	Lys	Ser	Pro 665	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Ser	Glu 670	Gly	Leu	
Pro	Thr	Pro 675	Thr	Lys	Met	Thr	Pro 680	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ile	Leu 685	Val	Ser	Ile	
Gly	Glu 690	Ser	Phe	Gly	Thr	Ser 695	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln	Lys 700	Ile	Asn	Gln	Met	
Val 705	Cys	Asn	Ser	Asp	Arg 710	Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Ser 715	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asn 720	
Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro	Leu 725	Lys	Lys	Leu	Arg	Phe 730	Asp	Ile	Glu	Gly	Ser 735	Asp	
Glu	Ala	Asp	Gly 740	Ser	Lys	His	Leu	Pro 745	Gly	Glu	Ser	Lys	Phe 750	Gln	Gln	
Lys	Leu	Ala 755	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser	Thr 760	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met	Gln 765	Lys	Gln	Lys	
Met	Asn 770	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp	Thr 775	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu 780	Lys				
(2)	INFO	ORMA:	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO:38	3:								
	(i)	( <i>I</i>	A) LI 3) T C) S	ENGTI YPE : FRANI	H: 33 nucl	CTER: 323 l leic ESS: line	oase acio sino	pai: 1	cs							
	(ix)		A) NZ	AME/I		CDS	2559									
	(xi)	SEÇ	ONENC	CE DI	ESCR	IPTIC	ON: S	SEQ :	ID N	D:38	:					
CGC								CGA Arg 1								48
								CCG Pro								96

Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg

635 640

						GAG Glu				144
	 	 	-			CTA Leu				192
						CTG Leu				240
						AGG Arg 90				288
						ACT Thr				336
						TTA Leu				384
						TCA Ser				432
						CCT Pro				480
						AAT Asn 170				528
_		_	_		_	ATA Ile	_	_		576
						AAA Lys				624
						AAT Asn				672
						CTT Leu				720

								AAA Lys 250			768
								CTT Leu			816
								AAA Lys			864
								GTT Val			912
								TCA Ser			960
								TGC Cys 330			1008
	_							GGA Gly			1056
_		_	_					GTC Val			1104
_				_				CGA Arg			1152
	_	_	_	 	_		_	CAA Gln	_		1200
								TTG Leu 410			1248
								TCT Ser			1296
								AAT Asn			1344

				TAC Tyr						1392	2
				GAA Glu						1440	Э
				CTT Leu						1488	3
	_		_	AAG Lys 500						1536	5
				AAT Asn						1584	4
				CCT Pro						1632	2
_				ACT Thr						1680	0
_	_		_	CCA Pro						1728	8
		_		CTA Leu 580	_					1776	5
				CAC His						1824	4
				CAG Gln						1872	2
				ATG Met						1920	Э
				TTC Phe						1968	3

					GAG Glu 660												2016
					ATA Ile												2064
					TTG Leu												2112
					ATT Ile												2160
					GGA Gly												2208
					GAA Glu 740												2256
					GTA Val												2304
					AAT Asn												2352
					GGA Gly												2400
					GGA Gly												2448
					TTT Phe 820												2496
					AAG Lys												2544
	AAG Lys				TGA	GAT(	CTC A	AGGA	CCTT	G TO	GAC?	ACTG:	r GT2	ACAC	CTCT		2599
GGA'	TTCA:	rtg :	rctc:	rcac <i>i</i>	AG A	rgtgæ	ACTG:	r atz	AACT	TCC	CAG	TTC:	rgt :	TAT	GCCAC	!	2659

ATTTAATATC	TTCAGCTCTT	TTTGTGGATA	TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	GTTTGGGTGA	2719
TTCCTAAGCC	ACTTGAAATG	TTAGTCATTG	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	ATCTTGTGTA	2779
AATCCTGCCA	TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	2839
CTTTATGGAT	AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	2899
TACTTTGCCT	TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	2959
GTATATTTTT	TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	3019
TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	3079
ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	3139
AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	3199
AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	3259
TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	3319
TAGT						3323

### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 851 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Val Asp 20 25 30

Leu Asp Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu 35 40 45

Ile Ser Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser 50 55 60

Thr Lys Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val 65 70 75 80

Leu Phe Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr 85 90 95

- Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu 100 

  Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val 115 

  Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys
- Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Lys Glu
  145 150 155 160

- Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro
  165 170 175
- Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn 180 185 190
- Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile 195 200 205
- Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn 210 215 220
- Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu 225 230 235 240
- Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala 245 250 255
- Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp 260 265 270
- Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu 275 280 285
- Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr 290 295 300
- Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser 305 310 315 320
- Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu 325 330 335
- Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys 340 345 350
- Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg
  355 360 365
- Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu 370 375 380

Lys 385	Ser	Glu	Glu	Glu	Arg 390	Leu	Ser	Ile	Gln	Asn 395	Phe	Ser	Lys	Leu	Leu 400
Asn	Asp	Asn	Ile	Phe 405	His	Met	Ser	Leu	Leu 410	Ala	Cys	Ala	Leu	Glu 415	Val
Val	Met	Ala	Thr 420	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Thr 425	Ser	Gln	Asn	Leu	Asp 430	Ser	Gly
Thr	Asp	Leu 435	Ser	Phe	Pro	Trp	Ile 440	Leu	Asn	Val	Leu	Asn 445	Leu	Lys	Ala
Phe	Asp 450	Phe	Tyr	Lys	Val	Ile 455	Glu	Ser	Phe	Ile	Lys 460	Ala	Glu	Gly	Asn
Leu 465	Thr	Arg	Glu	Met	Ile 470	Lys	His	Leu	Glu	Arg 475	Cys	Glu	His	Arg	Ile 480
Met	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ala 485	Trp	Leu	Ser	Asp	Ser 490	Pro	Leu	Phe	Asp	Leu 495	Ile
Lys	Gln	Ser	Lys 500	Asp	Arg	Glu	Gly	Pro 505	Thr	Asp	His	Leu	Glu 510	Ser	Ala
Cys	Pro	Leu 515	Asn	Leu	Pro	Leu	Gln 520	Asn	Asn	His	Thr	Ala 525	Ala	Asp	Met
Tyr	Leu 530	Ser	Pro	Val	Arg	Ser 535	Pro	Lys	Lys	Lys	Gly 540	Ser	Thr	Thr	Arg
Val 545	Asn	Ser	Thr	Ala	Asn 550	Ala	Glu	Thr	Gln	Ala 555	Thr	Ser	Ala	Phe	Gln 560
Thr	Gln	Lys	Pro	Leu 565	Lys	Ser	Thr	Ser	Leu 570	Ser	Leu	Phe	Tyr	Lys 575	Lys
Val	Tyr	Arg	Leu 580	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Arg	Leu 585	Asn	Thr	Leu	Cys	Glu 590	Arg	Leu
Leu	Ser	Glu 595	His	Pro	Glu	Leu	Glu 600	His	Ile	Ile	Trp	Thr 605	Leu	Phe	Gln
His	Thr 610	Leu	Gln	Asn	Glu	Tyr 615	Glu	Leu	Met	Arg	Asp 620	Arg	His	Leu	Asp
Gln 625	Ile	Met	Met	Cys	Ser 630	Met	Tyr	Gly	Ile	Cys 635	Lys	Val	Lys	Asn	Ile 640
Asp	Leu	Lys	Phe	Lys 645	Ile	Ile	Val	Thr	Ala 650	Tyr	Lys	Asp	Leu	Pro 655	His
Ala	Val	Gln	Glu 660	Thr	Phe	Lys	Arg	Val 665	Leu	Ile	Lys	Glu	Glu 670	Glu	Tyr

Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys 675 680 685

Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro 690 695 700

Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu 705 710 715 720

Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr
725 730 735

Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser

Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe 755 760 765

Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg 770 775 780

Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe 785 790 795 800

Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly 805 810 815

Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr 820 825 830

Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys 835 840 845

Glu Glu Lys 850

#### (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 3461 base pairs
  - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
  - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ix) FEATURE:
  - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
  - (B) LOCATION: 7..2697
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

5

			CCG Pro						96
			AGC Ser						144
			GAA Glu						192
			CAT His						240
			ACT Thr 85						288
			TTT Phe						336
_	_		ATG Met						384
			AAA Lys						432
			TCG Ser						480
			ATC Ile 165						528
			CTG Leu						576
			AAA Lys						624
			ATA Ile						672

			AGG Arg						720
			GAA Glu						768
			GTT Val 260						816
			ACA Thr						864
			GAA Glu						912
			CAT His				-	 	960
			AGA Arg						1008
			CCA Pro 340						1056
			ATG Met						1104
			TAT Tyr						1152
			GTG Val						1200
			GGA Gly						1248
TAC Tyr 415			CGC Arg 420						1296

				GAA Glu												1344	
				435					440					445			
				TTT												1392	
71011	чор	VOII	450	Phe	штр	Mec	ser	455	neu	Ата	cys	Ата	460	GIU	val		
				TAT												1440	
Vai	мес	465	Thr	Tyr	ser	Arg	470	Thr	Ser	Gin	Asn	Leu 475	Asp	Ser	Gly		
				TTC												1488	
1111	480	ьеu	per	Phe	PIO	485	тте	ьeu	ASII	vai	ьец 490	Asn	Leu	ьуs	Ala		
				AAA Lys												1536	
495	TUDE	1110	- 7 -	цуз	500	116	GIU	261	FIIC	505	пуѕ	AIA	GIU	GTÀ	510		
				ATG Met												1584	
				515					520					525			
				GCA Ala												1632	
			530					535					540				
				GAC Asp												1680	
		545					550					555					
				CTT Leu												1728	
	560					565					570						
	CTT Leu			GTA Val												1776	
575					580					585					590		
				GCA Ala												1824	
				595					600					605			
				TTG Leu												1872	
			610					615					620				
GTG Val																1920	
	4	625			- <u>,                                   </u>		630		- 1011	****	LCU	635	JLU	чта	neu		

			TTA Leu 645					19	68
			TAT Tyr					20:	16
			ATG Met					20	64
			ATT Ile					21	12
			AAA Lys					21	60
			TAT Tyr 725					220	80
_			GCT Ala					22	56
			AGC Ser					230	04
			ATC Ile					23!	52
			CCA Pro					24(	00
			GGT Gly 805					244	18
			GTA Val					249	96
			CCT Pro					254	14

				Lys His Leu 860	Pro Gly	2592
	s Phe Gln G			ACT TCT ACT Thr Ser Thr 875		2640
				GAT ACC TCA Asp Thr Ser 890		2688
GAA GAG AA Glu Glu Ly 895		C AGGACCTTG	GG TGGACACTG	T GTACACCTCT		2737
GGATTCATTG	TCTCTCACAG	ATGTGACTGT	T ATAACTTTCC	CAGGTTCTGT '	TTATGGCCAC	2797
ATTTAATATC	TTCAGCTCTT	TTTGTGGAT	A TAAAATGTGC	AGATGCAATT	GTTTGGGTGA	2857
TTCCTAAGCC	ACTTGAAATG	TTAGTCATTC	TTATTTATAC	AAGATTGAAA	ATCTTGTGTA	2917
AATCCTGCCA	TTTAAAAAGT	TGTAGCAGAT	TGTTTCCTCT	TCCAAAGTAA	AATTGCTGTG	2977
CTTTATGGAT	AGTAAGAATG	GCCCTAGAGT	GGGAGTCCTG	ATAACCCAGG	CCTGTCTGAC	3037
TACTTTGCCT	TCTTTTGTAG	CATATAGGTG	ATGTTTGCTC	TTGTTTTTAT	TAATTTATAT	3097
GTATATTTTT	TTAATTTAAC	ATGAACACCC	TTAGAAAATG	TGTCCTATCT 2	ATCTTCCAAA	3157
TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	ACTCTTCTGC A	AAAAATGGAT	3217
ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	3277
AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	TTAATTAAAT A	AAAAGCTGGA	3337
AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	AGATTTCATA (	CCTCAGAATG	3397
TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	TTTTAAATGA (	GGATTATTGA	3457
ragt						3461

# (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 897 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

#### (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

- Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15
- Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30
- Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu
  35 40 45
- Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60
- Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Val Asp Leu Asp 65 70 75 80
- Glu Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser 85 90 95
- Val His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys
  100 105 110
- Val Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe 115 120 125
- Ala Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr 130 135 140
- Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln 165 170 175
- Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu 180 185 190
- Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr 195 200 205
- Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg 210 215 220
- Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr 225 230 235 240
- Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu 245 250 255
- Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu 260 265 270

- Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys 275 280 Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu 295 Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe 310 315 Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn 325 Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln
- 340 345
- Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn 360
- Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile 370 375
- Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala 390
- Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys 410
- Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser 420 425
- Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp 435
- Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met 455
- Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp 470 475
- Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp 485
- Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr 500 505
- Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu 520
- Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln 530 535
- Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro 545 550 560

Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile

Glu	Gly 850		Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp 855	Gly	Ser	Lys	His	Leu 860	Pro	Gly	Glu	Ser	
Lys 865	Phe	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu 870	Ala	Glu	Met	Thr	Ser 875	Thr	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met 880	
Gln	Lys	Gln	Lys	Met 885	Asn	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp 890	Thr	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu 895	Glu	
Lys																
(2)	INF	ORMA'	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID 1	NO:42	2:								
	(i)	() ()	QUENCA) LIB) TY	engti YPE : FRANI	H: 33 nucl	847 k Leic ESS:	oase acio sino	pai: 1	rs							
	(ix)	(2	ATURI A) NI B) LO	AME/E			2583									
	(xi)	) SE(	QUENC	CE DE	ESCRI	PTIC	ON: S	SEQ I	ID N	D:42:	:					
CGC	GTC A	ATG (	CCG (	CCC P	AAA A	ACC (	CCC (	CGA A	AAA A	O:42: ACG ( Thr <i>I</i>	SCC 0					48
GCT	GCC	ATG ( Met 1 1 GCC	CCG ( Pro I GCG	CCC F Pro I	AAA A	ACC (Thr IF 5	CCC (Pro F	CGA Arg I	AAA A Lys : CCG	ACG (	GCC (Ala F 10 CCG	Ala T	Thr A	Ala <i>I</i> CCT	Ala GAG	48 96
GCT Ala 15 GAG	GCC Ala	ATG ( Met 1  GCC Ala	CCG (Pro I GCG Ala	CCC Fro I GAA Glu CAG	AAA ACCCC Pro 20	ACC (Chr I 5 CCG Pro	GCA Ala	CGA ACCG	AAA ACCG	ACG ( Thr <i>I</i> CCG Pro	GCC (Ala F 10 CCG Pro	Ala T CCC Pro CCT	CCT Pro	Ala A CCT Pro GTC	GAG Glu 30	
GCT Ala 15 GAG Glu CTT	GCC Ala GAC Asp	ATG (Met I 1 GCC Ala CCA Pro	GCG (Pro I	GAA Glu CAG Gln 35	CCC Pro 20 GAC ASP	ACC (CFhr FCCG) CCG Pro AGC Ser	GCA Ala GGC Gly	CGA ACCCG Pro CCG Pro	CCG Pro GAG Glu 40	ACG ( Thr I  CCG Pro 25 GAC	GCC CALA A 10  CCG Pro  CTG Leu	CCC Pro CCT Pro	CCT Pro CTC Leu	CCT Pro GTC Val 45	GAG Glu 30 AGG Arg	96
GCT Ala 15 GAG Glu CTT Leu	GCC Ala GAC Asp GAG Glu	ATG (Met I 1 GCC Ala CCA Pro TTT Phe	GCG (Pro I	GAA Glu CAG Gln 35 GAA Glu	CCC Pro 20 GAC Asp ACA Thr	ACC CAT	GCA Ala  GGC Gly  GAA Glu  GTC	CGA ACCA CCG Pro  CCG Pro  CCT Pro  55	CCG Pro GAG Glu 40 GAT Asp	ACG (Fhr ACG Pro 25 GAC Asp	GCC CALLED CCG Pro  CTG Leu  ACT Thr	CCC Pro CCT Pro GCA Ala	CCT Pro CTC Leu TTA Leu 60	CCT Pro GTC Val 45 TGT Cys	GAG Glu 30 AGG Arg CAG Gln	96 144

	Lys														CTA Leu 110	336
			ACT Thr												_	384
			TTA Leu 130													432
			TCA Ser													480
			CCT Pro													528
			AAT Asn													576
			ATA Ile													624
			AAA Lys 210													672
			AAT Asn													720
TCT Ser	AAT Asn 240	GGA Gly	CTT Leu	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	GTT Val 245	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	CTT Leu	TCT Ser	AAA Lys 250	CGA Arg	TAC Tyr	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	768
ATT Ile 255	TAT Tyr	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	AAA Lys 260	GAT Asp	CTA Leu	GAT Asp	GCA Ala	AGA Arg 265	TTA Leu	TTT Phe	TTG Leu	GAT Asp	CAT His 270	816
GAT Asp	AAA Lys	ACT Thr	CTT Leu	CAG Gln 275	ACT Thr	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	ATA Ile	GAC Asp 280	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	ACA Thr	CAG Gln 285	AGA Arg	864
ACA Thr	CCA Pro	CGA Arg	AAA Lys 290	AGT Ser	AAC Asn	CTT Leu	Asp	GAA Glu 295	GAG Glu	GTG Val	AAT Asn	GTA Val	ATT Ile 300	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	912

			Val										. Leu		ATG Met	960
ATT Ile	TTA Leu 320	AAT Asn	TCA Ser	GCA Ala	AGT Ser	GAT Asp 325	CAA Gln	CCT Pro	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	AAT Asn 330	CTG Leu	ATT	TCC Ser	TAT	1008
						AAT Asn									GTG Val 350	1056
															GGA Gly	1104
						GGA Gly										1152
						GAA Glu									CGA Arg	1200
TTA Leu	TCC Ser 400	ATT Ile	CAA Gln	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	AGC Ser 405	AAA Lys	CTT Leu	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	GAC Asp 410	AAC Asn	ATT Ile	TTT Phe	CAT His	1248
						GCT Ala										1296
AGA Arg	AGT Ser	ACA Thr	TCT Ser	CAG Gln 435	AAT Asn	CTT Leu	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	GGA Gly 440	ACA Thr	GAT Asp	TTG Leu	TCT Ser	TTC Phe 445	CCA Pro	1344
TGG Trp	ATT Ile	CTG Leu	AAT Asn 450	GTG Val	CTT Leu	AAT Asn	TTA Leu	AAA Lys 455	GCC Ala	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	TTT Phe	TAC Tyr 460	AAA Lys	GTG Val	1392
ATC Ile	GAA Glu	AGT Ser 465	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	GCA Ala	GAA Glu 470	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	AGA Arg 475	GAA Glu	ATG Met	ATA Ile	1440
AAA Lys	CAT His 480	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CGA Arg	TGT Cys	GAA Glu 485	CAT His	CGA Arg	ATC Ile	ATG Met	GAA Glu 490	TCC Ser	CTT Leu	GCA Ala	TGG Trp	1488
CTC Leu 495	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	TTA Leu 500	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	ATT Ile	AAA Lys 505	CAA Gln	TCA Ser	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	CGA Arg 510	1536

	GAA Glu	A GGZ 1 Gly	A CCZ Pro	A ACT	GAT Asp 515	His	C CTI Leu	GAA	A TCT 1 Ser	GCT Ala 520	a Cys	CC.	r CTI o Lei	AAT Asr	CT7 Leu 525	CCT Pro	1584
	CTC Leu	CAG	AA7 Asr	AAT Asn 530	1 His	C ACT	GCA Ala	GCA Ala	GAT Asp 535	Met	TAI Tyr	CTT Let	TCI 1 Ser	CCT Pro	Val	AGA Arg	1632
	TCT Ser	CCA	AAG Lys 545	Lys	AAA Lys	GGT Gly	TCA Ser	ACT Thr 550	Thr	CGT	GTA Val	AA1 Asr	TCT Ser 555	Thr	GCA Ala	AAT Asn	1680
	GCA Ala	GAG Glu 560	Thr	CAA Gln	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	TCA Ser 565	GCC Ala	TTC Phe	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CAG Gln 570	Lys	CCA Pro	TTG Leu	AAA Lys	1728
	TCT Ser 575	Inr	TCT Ser	CTT Leu	TCA Ser	CTG Leu 580	Phe	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	GTG Val 585	TAT Tyr	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr 590	1776
	CTC Leu	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr 595	CTT Leu	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CGC Arg	CTT Leu 600	CTG Leu	TCT Ser	GAG Glu	CAC His	CCA Pro 605	GAA Glu	1824
	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CAT His	ATC Ile 610	ATC Ile	TGG Trp	ACC Thr	CTT Leu	TTC Phe 615	CAG Gln	CAC His	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 620	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	1872
	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	CTC Leu 625	ATG Met	AGA Arg	GAC Asp	AGG Arg	CAT His 630	TTG Leu	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	ATT Ile	ATG Met 635	ATG Met	TGT Cys	TCC Ser	1920
The first of the first	ATG Met	TAT Tyr 640	GGC Gly	ATA Ile	TGC Cys	AAA Lys	GTG Val 645	AAG Lys	AAT Asn	ATA Ile	GAC Asp	CTT Leu 650	AAA Lys	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	ATC Ile	1968
	ATT Ile 655	GTA Val	ACA Thr	GCA Ala	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys 660	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	CAT His	GCT Ala 665	GTT Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	TTC Phe 670	2016
	AAA Lys	CGT Arg	GTT Val	TTG Leu	ATC Ile 675	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr 680	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	ATT Ile	ATA Ile	GTA Val 685	TTC Phe	2064
	TAT Tyr	AAC Asn	TCG Ser	GTC Val 690	TTC Phe	ATG Met	CAG Gln	Arg	CTG Leu 695	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	AAT Asn	ATT Ile	TTG Leu 700	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	2112
	GCT Ala	ser	ACC Thr 705	AGG Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	Thr	TTG Leu 710	TCA Ser	CCA Pro	ATA Ile	CCT Pro	CAC His 715	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	CGA Arg	2160

AGC CCT TAC AAG TTT CCT AGT TCA CCC TTA CGG ATT CCT GGA GGG AAC Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn 720 730	2208
ATC TAT ATT TCA CCC CTG AAG AGT CCA TAT AAA ATT TCA GAA GGT CTG  Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu  735 740 745 750	2256
CCA ACA CCA ACA AAA ATG ACT CCA AGA TCA AGA ATC TTA GTA TCA ATT Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile 755 760 765	2304
GGT GAA TCA TTC GGG ACT TCT GAG AAG TTC CAG AAA ATA AAT CAG ATG Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met 770 775 780	2352
GTA TGT AAC AGC GAC CGT GTG CTC AAA AGA AGT GCT GAA GGA AGC AAC Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn 785 790 795	2400
CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GGA TCA GAT Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp 800 805 810	2448
GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln 815 820 825 830	2496
AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AAG CAG AAA Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys 835 840 845	2544
ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA TGAGGATCTC Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 850 855	2593
AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT	2653
ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA	2713
TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG	2773
TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT	2833
TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT	2893
GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG	2953
ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTT TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC	3013
TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA	3073
ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT	3133

TTT	'ACAC	CATT	AGAT	TTT	TT.	TACI	ATTG	G A	TCTG	ATAT	' ACI	GTGI	GCT	TGTI	TTATA	A
AAT	TTTC	CTT	TTAA	ATTA	AT A	AAAG	CTGG	A AC	CAAA	GTAT	' AAC	CATA	TGA	TACT	'ATCAT	'A
CTA	.CTGA	AAC	AGAT	TTCA	TA C	CTCA	GAAT	G TA	AAAG	AACT	' TAC	TGAT	'TAT	TTTC	TTCAT	C
CAA	CTTA	TGT	TTTT	'AAA'I	'GA G	GATI	'ATTG	АТА	GT							
(2)	INF	'ORMA	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:4	3:								
		(i)	(A (B	.) LE ) TY	NGTH PE:	: 85 amin	ERIS 9 am o ac line	ino id		s						
	(	ii)	MOLE	CULE	TYP	E: p	rote	in								
	(	xi)	SEQU	ENCE	DES	CRIP	TION	: SE	Q ID	NO:	43:					
Met 1	Pro	Pro	Lys	Thr 5	Pro	Arg	Lys	Thr	Ala 10	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala 15	Ala	
Ala	Ala	Glu	Pro 20	Pro	Ala	Pro	Pro	Pro 25	Pro	Pro	Pro	Pro	Glu 30	Glu	Asp	
Pro	Glu	Gln 35	Asp	Ser	Gly	Pro	Glu 40	Asp	Leu	Pro	Leu	Val 45	Arg	Leu	Glu	
Phe	Glu 50	Glu	Thr	Glu	Glu	Pro 55	Asp	Phe	Thr	Ala	Leu 60	Cys	Gln	Lys	Leu	
Lys 65	Ile	Pro	Asp	His	Val 70	Arg	Glu	Arg	Ala	Trp 75	Leu	Thr	Trp	Glu	Lys 80	
Val	Ser	Ser	Val	Asp 85	Gly	Val	Leu	Gly	Gly 90	Tyr	Ile	Gln	Lys	Lys 95	Lys	
Glu	Leu	Trp	Gly 100	Ile	Cys	Ile	Phe	Ile 105	Ala	Ala	Val	Asp	Leu 110	Val	Glu	
Ser	Thr	Glu 115	Ile	Asn	Ser	Ala	Leu 120	Val	Leu	Lys	Val	Ser 125	Trp	Ile	Thr	

S

Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val 

Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu 

Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Ala Val Ile Pro 

- Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala 180 185 190
- Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu 195 200 205
- Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe 210 215 220
- Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn 225 230 235 240
- Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr 245 250 255
- Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys 260 265 270
- Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro 275 280 285
- Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr 290 295 300
- Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu 305 310 315 320
- Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn 325 330 335
- Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp 340 345 350
- Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly 355 360 365
- Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr 370 375 380
- Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser 385 390 395 400
- Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser 405 410 415
- Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser 420 425 430
- Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile
  435 440 445
- Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu 450 455 460

- Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His 465 470 475 480
- Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser 485 490 495
- Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly 500 505 510
- Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln 515 520 525
- Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro 530 535 540
- Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu 545 550 555 560
- Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr 565 570 575
- Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg 580 585 590
- Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu 595 600 605
- His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu 610 615 620
- Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr 625 630 630 635 635
- Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val 645 650 655
- Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg 660 665 670
- Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn 675 680 685
- Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser 690 695 700
- Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro 705 710 715 720
- Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr 725 730 735
- Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr 740 745 750

Pro	Thr	Lys 755	Met	Thr	Pro	Arg	Ser 760	Arg	Ile	Leu	Val	Ser 765	Ile	Gly	Glu	
Ser	Phe 770	Gly	Thr	Ser	Glu	Lys 775	Phe	Gln	Lys	Ile	Asn 780	Gln	Met	Val	Cys	
Asn 785	Ser	Asp	Arg	Val	Leu 790	Lys	Arg	Ser	Ala	Glu 795	Gly	Ser	Asn	Pro	Pro 800	
Lys	Pro	Leu	Lys	Lys 805	Leu	Arg	Phe	Asp	Ile 810	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asp	Glu 815	Ala	
Asp	Gly	Ser	Lys 820	His	Leu	Pro	Gly	Glu 825	Ser	Lys	Phe	Gln	Gln 830	Lys	Leu	
Ala	Glu	Met 835	Thr	Ser	Thr	Arg	Thr 840	Arg	Met	Gln	Lys	Gln 845	Lys	Met	Asn	
Asp	Ser 850	Met	Asp	Thr	Ser	Asn 855	Lys	Glu	Glu	Lys						
(2)		SEÇ (A	OUENC L) LE	E CH NGTH	IARAC I: 31 nucl	ID N TERI .61 b .eic .SS:	STIC ase acid	CS: pair l	ន							
	(ix)	(E		POLC		line		,								
			L) NA B) LO			CDS 72	397									
	(xi)	SEQ	UENC	E DE	SCRI	PTIO	N: S	EQ I	D NC	:44:						
CGCG	TC A	TG C let P 1	CG C	CC A	AA A ys T	CC C hr P 5	CC C ro A	GA A rg L	AA A ys T	hr A	CC G la A 10	CC A la T	CC G hr A	CC G la A	CC la	48
GCT Ala 15	GCC Ala	GCC Ala	GCG Ala	GAA Glu	CCC Pro 20	CCG ( Pro )	GCA Ala	CCG Pro	CCG Pro	CCG Pro 25	CCG Pro	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	CCT Pro	GAG Glu 30	96
GAG Glu	GAC Asp	CCA Pro	GAG (	CAG Gln 35	GAC . Asp	AGC ( Ser (	GGC Gly	CCG Pro	GAG Glu 40	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	CCT Pro	CTC Leu	GTC . Val . 45	AGG Arg	144
CTT (	GAG   Glu	TTT (	GAA ( Glu ( 50	GAA :	ACA (	GAA ( Glu (	GAA ( Glu )	CCT ( Pro 2	GAT Asp	TTT :	ACT (	GCA ' Ala i	TTA ' Leu (	TGT ( Cys (	CAG Gln	192

															TGG Trp		240	
												Tyr			AAG Lys		288	
															CTA Leu 110		336	
						GGT Gly									CAG Gln		384	
						GCA Ala											432	
						GAA Glu									AAA Lys		480	
						TTT Phe 165											528	
Val 175	Thr	Ser	Asn	Gly	Leu 180	CCA Pro	Glu	Val	Glu	Asn 185	Leu	Ser	Lys	Arg	Tyr 190		576	
						AAT Asn											624	
						CAG Gln										ı	672	
CAG Gln	AGA Arg	ACA Thr 225	CCA Pro	CGA Arg	AAA Lys	AGT Ser	AAC Asn 230	CTT Leu	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GTG Val 235	AAT Asn	GTA Val	ATT Ile	,	720	
CCT Pro	CCA Pro 240	CAC His	ACT Thr	CCA Pro	GTT Val	AGG Arg 245	ACT Thr	GTT Val	ATG Met	AAC Asn	ACT Thr 250	ATC Ile	CAA Gln	CAA Gln	TTA Leu		768	
ATG Met 255	ATG Met	ATT Ile	TTA Leu	AAT Asn	TCA Ser 260	GCA Ala	AGT Ser	GAT Asp	CAA Gln	CCT Pro 265	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	CTG Leu	ATT Ile 270	8	316	

TCC Ser	TAT	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	AAC Asn 275	Cys	ACA Thr	GTG Val	AAT Asr	CCA Pro 280	Lys	GAA Glu	A AGI	ATA	CTG Leu 285	AAA Lys	864
AGA Arg	GTG Val	AAG Lys	GAT Asp 290	Ile	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr	ATC Ile	TTT Phe 295	Lys	GAG Glu	AAA Lys	TTT Phe	GCT Ala	Lys	GCT Ala	912
GTG Val	GGA Gly	CAG Gln 305	Gly	TGT Cys	GTC Val	GAA Glu	ATT Ile 310	GGA Gly	TCA Ser	CAG Gln	CGA Arg	TAC Tyr 315	Lys	CTT Leu	'GGA Gly	960
GTT Val	CGC Arg 320	Leu	TAT	TAC Tyr	CGA Arg	GTA Val 325	ATG Met	GAA Glu	TCC Ser	ATG Met	CTT Leu 330	Lys	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	1008
GAA Glu 335	CGA Arg	TTA Leu	TCC Ser	ATT Ile	CAA Gln 340	AAT Asn	TTT Phe	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	CTT Leu 345	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	GAC Asp	AAC Asn	ATT Ile 350	1056
TTT Phe	CAT His	ATG Met	TCT Ser	TTA Leu 355	TTG Leu	GCG Ala	TGC Cys	GCT Ala	CTT Leu 360	GAG Glu	GTT Val	GTA Val	ATG Met	GCC Ala 365	ACA Thr	1104
TAT Tyr	AGC Ser	AGA Arg	AGT Ser 370	ACA Thr	TCT Ser	CAG Gln	AAT Asn	CTT Leu 375	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	GGA Gly	ACA Thr	GAT Asp 380	TTG Leu	TCT Ser	1152
TTC Phe	CCA Pro	TGG Trp 385	ATT Ile	CTG Leu	AAT Asn	GTG Val	CTT Leu 390	AAT Asn	TTA Leu	AAA Lys	GCC Ala	TTT Phe 395	GAT Asp	TTT Phe	TAC Tyr	1200
AAA Lys	GTG Val 400	ATC Ile	GAA Glu	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	ATC Ile 405	AAA Lys	GCA Ala	GAA Glu	GGC Gly	AAC Asn 410	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	AGA Arg	GAA Glu	1248
ATG Met 415	ATA Ile	AAA Lys	CAT His	TTA Leu	GAA Glu 420	CGA Arg	TGT Cys	GAA Glu	CAT His	CGA Arg 425	ATC Ile	ATG Met	GAA Glu	TCC Ser	CTT Leu 430	1296
GCA Ala	TGG Trp	CTC Leu	TCA Ser	GAT Asp 435	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	TTA Leu	TTT Phe	GAT Asp 440	CTT Leu	ATT Ile	AAA Lys	CAA Gln	TCA Ser 445	AAG Lys	1344
GAC Asp	CGA Arg	GAA Glu	GGA Gly 450	CCA Pro	ACT Thr	GAT Asp	His	CTT Leu 455	GAA Glu	TCT Ser	GCT Ala	TGT Cys	CCT Pro 460	CTT Leu	AAT Asn	1392
CTT Leu	Pro	CTC Leu 465	CAG .	AAT Asn	AAT Asn	His	ACT Thr 470	GCA Ala	GCA Ala	GAT Asp	ATG Met	TAT Tyr 475	CTT Leu	TCT Ser	CCT Pro	1440

		Ser							ACT Thr			Val					1488
GCA Ala 495	Asn	GCA Ala	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	CAA Gln 500	Ala	ACC Thr	TCA Ser	GCC Ala	TTC Phe 505	CAG Gln	ACC Thr	CAG Gln	AAG Lys	CCA Pro 510		1536
TTG Leu	AAA Lys	TCT Ser	ACC Thr	TCT Ser 515	CTT Leu	TCA Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	TAT Tyr 520	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	GTG Val	TAT Tyr	CGG Arg 525	CTA Leu		1584
									GAA Glu								1632
									CTT Leu								1680
									CAT His								1728
									AAG Lys								1776
AAA Lys	ATC Ile	ATT	GTA Val	ACA Thr 595	GCA Ala	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	CTT Leu 600	CCT Pro	CAT His	GCT Ala	GTT Val	CAG Gln 605	GAG Glu		1824
ACA Thr	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	CGT Arg 610	GTT Val	TTG Leu	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	GAA Glu 615	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAT Asp	TCT Ser 620	ATT Ile	ATA Ile		1872
GTA Val	TTC Phe	TAT Tyr 625	AAC Asn	TCG Ser	GTC Val	TTC Phe	ATG Met 630	CAG Gln	AGA Arg	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	ACA Thr 635	AAT Asn	ATT Ile	TTG Leu		1920
CAG Gln	TAT Tyr 640	GCT Ala	TCC Ser	ACC Thr	AGG Arg	CCC Pro 645	CCT Pro	ACC Thr	TTG Leu	TCA Ser	CCA Pro 650	ATA Ile	CCT Pro	CAC His	ATT Ile	:	1968
CCT Pro 655	CGA Arg	AGC Ser	CCT Pro	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys 660	TTT Phe	CCT Pro	AGT Ser	TCA Ser	CCC Pro 665	TTA Leu	CGG Arg	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	GGA Gly 670	:	2016
GGG Gly	AAC Asn	ATC Ile	TAT Tyr	ATT Ile 675	TCA Ser	CCC Pro	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	AGT Ser 680	CCA Pro	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys	ATT Ile	TCA Ser 685	GAA Glu	2	2064

GGT CTG CCA ACA CCA ACA AAA ATG ACT CCA AGA TCA AGA ATC TTA GT Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Va 690 695 700	
TCA ATT GGT GAA TCA TTC GGG ACT TCT GAG AAG TTC CAG AAA ATA AA Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile As 705 710 715	
CAG ATG GTA TGT AAC AGC GAC CGT GTG CTC AAA AGA AGT GCT GAA GG Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gl 720 725 730	
AGC AAC CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GG Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gl 735 740 745 75	У
TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TT Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Ph 755 760 765	
CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AA Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Ly 770 775 780	
CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 785 790 795	2397
TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG TCTCTCA	CAG 2457
ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC TTCAGCT	CTT 2517
TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAA	ATG 2577
TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAA	AGT 2637
TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGA	ATG 2697
GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTG	IAG 2757
CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTTAT TAATTTATAT GTATATTTTT TTAATTT	AAC 2817
ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA TTGACTG	CCC 2877
ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAA	AAA 2937
AATTACTAAT TTTACACATT AGATTTTATT TTACTATTGG AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTC	GCT 2997
TGTTTTATAA AATTTTGCTT TTAATTAAAT AAAAGCTGGA AGCAAAGTAT AACCATA	TGA 3057
TACTATCATA CTACTGAAAC AGATTTCATA CCTCAGAATG TAAAAGAACT TACTGATT	FAT 3117
TTTCTTCATC CAACTTATGT TTTTAAATGA GGATTATTGA TAGT	3161

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 797 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:
- Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15
- Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30
- Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu
  35 40 45
- Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60
- Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys
  65 70 75 80
- Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys
  85 90 95
- Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Ala Val
  100 105 110
- Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg 115 120 125
- Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu 130 135 140
- Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val 145 150 155 160
- Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr 165 170 175
- Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu 180 185 190
- Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His
  195 200 205
- Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg 210 215 220

Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro 225 230 235 His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met 250 Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr 265 Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val 275 280 Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly 295 Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg 315 Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg 325 330 Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His 340 345 Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser 360 Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro 370 375 Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val 390 400 Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile 410 Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp 425 Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg 435 Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro 455 Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg 470 475 Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn 485 Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys 500 505

- Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr 515 520 525
- Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu 530 535 540
- Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu 545 550 555 560
- Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser 565 570 575
- Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile 580 585 590
- Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe
  595 600 605
- Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe 610 615 620
- Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr 625 630 635 640
- Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg
  645 650 655
- Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn 660 665 670
- Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu 675 680 685
- Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile 690 695 700
- Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met 705 710 715 720
- Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn 725 730 735
- Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp 740 745 750
- Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln 755 760 765
- Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys 770 780
- Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 785 790 795

(2)	INI	FORM	OITA	N FOI	R SEÇ	) ID	NO:4	l6:								
	i)		(A) I (B) I (C) S	LENGT TYPE : STRAN	CHARA TH: 3	377 Cleio MESS:	base aci sin	pai .d	irs							
	(ix		(A) 1	IAME/	KEY:											
	(xi	.) SE	QUEN	ICE I	ESCR	IPTI	ON:	SEQ	ID N	0:46	:					
CGC									AAA Lys							48
GCT Ala 15	Ala	GCC Ala	GCG Ala	GAA Glu	CCC Pro 20	Pro	GCA Ala	. CCG Pro	CCG Pro	CCG Pro 25	Pro	CCC Pro	CCT	CCT Pro	GAG Glu 30	96
GAG Glu	GAC Asp	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	CAG Gln 35	Asp	AGC Ser	GGC	CCG Pro	GAG Glu 40	GAC Asp	CTG Leu	CCT Pro	CTC Leu	GTC Val	AGG Arg	144
CTT Leu	GAG Glu	TTT	GAA Glu 50	Glu	ACA Thr	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	CCT Pro 55	GAT Asp	TTT Phe	ACT Thr	GCA Ala	TTA Leu 60	Cys	CAG Gln	192
AAA Lys	TTA Leu	AAG Lys 65	ATA Ile	CCA Pro	GAT Asp	CAT His	GTC Val 70	AGA Arg	GAG Glu	AGA Arg	GCT Ala	TGG Trp 75	TTA Leu	ACT Thr	TGG Trp	240
GAG Glu	AAA Lys 80	GTT Val	TCA Ser	TCT Ser	GTG Val	GAT Asp 85	GGA Gly	GTA Val	TTG Leu	GGA Gly	GGT Gly 90	TAT Tyr	ATT	CAA Gln	AAG Lys	288
AAA Lys 95	AAG Lys	GAA Glu	CTG Leu	TGG Trp	GGA Gly 100	ATC Ile	TGT Cys	ATC Ile	TTT Phe	ATT Ile 105	GCA Ala	GCA Ala	GTT Val	GAC Asp	CTA Leu 110	336
GAT Asp	GAG Glu	ATG Met	TCG Ser	TTC Phe 115	ACT Thr	TTT Phe	ACT Thr	GAG Glu	CTA Leu 120	CAG Gln	AAA Lys	AAC Asn	ATA Ile	GAA Glu 125	ATC Ile	384
AGT Ser	GTC Val	CAT His	AAA Lys 130	TTC Phe	TTT Phe	AAC Asn	TTA Leu	CTA Leu 135	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	ATT Ile	GAT Asp	ACC Thr 140	AGT Ser	ACC Thr	432
AAA Lys	GTT Val	GAT Asp 145	AAT Asn	GCT Ala	ATG Met	TCA Ser	AGA Arg 150	CTG Leu	TTG Leu	AAG Lys	AAG Lys	TAT Tyr 155	GAT Asp	GTA Val	TTG Leu	480

TTT Phe	GCA Ala 160	ı Let	TTC 1 Phe	C AGC	: AAA : Lys	TTG Leu 165	Glu	AG( Arg	G ACA	TGT Cys	GAZ Glu	ı Let	r ATA ı Ile	A TAT	TTTG	528
ACA Thr 175	Gln	CCC Pro	: AGC	AGT Ser	TCG Ser 180	Met	GTC Val	GCT Ala	GTT Val	7 ATA 11e	Pro	C ATT	r aat	Gl <sup>7</sup>	TCA Ser 190	576
CCT Pro	' CGA Arg	ACA Thr	CCC	AGG Arg 195	Arg	GGT Gly	CAG Gln	AAC Asr	AGG Arg 200	Ser	GCA Ala	A CGG	3 ATA	GCA Ala 205	AAA Lys	624
CAA Gln	. CTA . Leu	GAA Glu	AAT Asn 210	Asp	ACA Thr	AGA Arg	ATT Ile	ATT Ile 215	Glu	GTI Val	' CTC Leu	TGT Cys	AAA Lys 220	Glu	CAT His	672
GAA Glu	TGT Cys	AAT Asn 225	Ile	GAT Asp	GAG Glu	GTG Val	AAA Lys 230	AAT Asn	GTT Val	TAT Tyr	TTC Phe	AAA Lys 235	Asn	TTI Phe	ATA Ile	720
CCT Pro	TTT Phe 240	ATG Met	AAT Asn	TCT Ser	CTT Leu	GGA Gly 245	CTT Leu	GTA Val	ACA Thr	TCT Ser	AAT Asn 250	Gly	. CTT Leu	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	768
GTT Val 255	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	CTT Leu	TCT Ser	AAA Lys 260	CGA Arg	TAC Tyr	GAA Glu	GAA Glu	ATT Ile 265	TAT Tyr	CTT Leu	AAA Lys	AAT Asn	AAA Lys 270	816
GAT Asp	CTA Leu	GAT Asp	GCA Ala	AGA Arg 275	TTA Leu	TTT Phe	TTG Leu	GAT Asp	CAT His 280	GAT Asp	AAA Lys	ACT Thr	CTT Leu	CAG Gln 285	ACT Thr	864
GAT Asp	TCT Ser	ATA Ile	GAC Asp 290	AGT Ser	TTT Phe	GAA Glu	ACA Thr	CAG Gln 295	AGA Arg	ACA Thr	CCA Pro	CGA Arg	AAA Lys 300	AGT Ser	AAC Asn	912
CTT Leu	GAT Asp	GAA Glu 305	GAG Glu	GTG Val	AAT Asn	GTA Val	ATT Ile 310	CCT Pro	CCA Pro	CAC His	ACT Thr	CCA Pro 315	GTT Val	AGG Arg	ACT Thr	960
GTT Val	ATG Met 320	AAC Asn	ACT Thr	ATC Ile	CAA Gln	CAA Gln 325	TTA Leu	ATG Met	ATG Met	ATT Ile	TTA Leu 330	AAT Asn	TCA Ser	GCA Ala	AGT Ser	1008
GAT Asp 335	CAA Gln	CCT Pro	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	AAT Asn 340	CTG Leu	ATT Ile	TCC Ser	TAT Tyr	TTT Phe 345	AAC Asn	AAC Asn	TGC Cys	ACA Thr	GTG Val 350	1056
AAT Asn	CCA Pro	AAA Lys	GAA Glu	AGT Ser 355	ATA Ile	CTG Leu	AAA Lys	AGA Arg	GTG Val 360	AAG Lys	GAT Asp	ATA Ile	GGA Gly	TAC Tyr 365	ATC Ile	1104

TT: Phe	Γ AA e Ly:	A GA	G AAA u Lys 370	s Phe	r GC1 e Ala	T AAA	A GCT	GTG Val	l Gly	A CAO	G GG G Gly	r TG: y Cy:	F GTG Val	L Glı	A ATT	1152
GG <i>I</i> Glγ	A TC	A CA0 c Gl1 38!	n Arg	TAC	C AAA Lys	CTT Lev	GGA Gly 390	7 Val	r cgo L Arg	TTC J Let	F TAT	TAC Ty1	: Arg	A GTA g Val	A ATG L Met	1200
GA <i>P</i> Glu	TCC Ser 400	: Met	G CTI : Leu	'AAA Lys	TCA Ser	GAA Glu 405	Glu	GAZ Glu	A CGA 1 Arg	A TTA , Leu	TCC Ser 410	: Ile	CAZ Glr	A AAT 1 Asr	TTTT	1248
AGC Ser 415	. Lys	A CTT	r CTG 1 Leu	AAT Asn	GAC Asp 420	Asn	ATT	TTT Phe	CAT His	' ATG Met 425	Ser	TTA	TTG Leu	GCG Ala	TGC Cys 430	1296
GCT Ala	CTT	GAG	GTT Val	GTA Val 435	ATG Met	GCC Ala	ACA Thr	TAT Tyr	AGC Ser 440	Arg	AGT Ser	' ACA	TCI Ser	CAG Gln 445	AAT Asn	1344
CTT Leu	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	GGA Gly 450	ACA Thr	GAT Asp	TTG Leu	TCT Ser	TTC Phe 455	Pro	TGG Trp	ATT	CTG Leu	AAT Asn 460	GTG Val	CTT	1392
AAT Asn	TTA Leu	AAA Lys 465	GCC Ala	TTT Phe	GAT Asp	TTT Phe	TAC Tyr 470	AAA Lys	GTG Val	ATC Ile	GAA Glu	AGT Ser 475	TTT Phe	ATC Ile	AAA Lys	1440
GCA Ala	GAA Glu 480	GGC Gly	AAC Asn	TTG Leu	ACA Thr	AGA Arg 485	GAA Glu	ATG Met	ATA Ile	AAA Lys	CAT His 490	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CGA Arg	TGT Cys	1488
GAA Glu 495	CAT His	CGA Arg	ATC Ile	ATG Met	GAA Glu 500	TCC Ser	CTT Leu	GCA Ala	TGG Trp	CTC Leu 505	TCA Ser	GAT Asp	TCA Ser	CCT Pro	TTA Leu 510	1536
TTT Phe	GAT Asp	CTT Leu	ATT Ile	AAA Lys 515	CAA Gln	TCA Ser	AAG Lys	GAC Asp	CGA Arg 520	GAA Glu	GGA Gly	CCA Pro	ACT Thr	GAT Asp 525	CAC His	1584
CTT Leu	GAA Glu	TCT Ser	GCT Ala 530	TGT Cys	CCT Pro	CTT Leu	AAT Asn	CTT Leu 535	CCT Pro	CTC Leu	CAG Gln	AAT Asn	AAT Asn 540	CAC His	ACT Thr	1632
GCA Ala	GCA Ala	GAT Asp 545	ATG Met	TAT Tyr	CTT Leu	TCT Ser	CCT Pro 550	GTA Val	AGA Arg	TCT Ser	CCA Pro	AAG Lys 555	AAA Lys	AAA Lys	GGT Gly	1680
ser	ACT Thr 560	ACG Thr	CGT Arg	GTA Val	Asn	TCT Ser 565	ACT Thr	GCA Ala	AAT Asn	GCA Ala	GAG Glu 570	ACA Thr	CAA Gln	GCA Ala	ACC Thr	1728

TCA Ser 575	: Ala	TTC Phe	C CAG	ACC Thr	CAG Gln 580	. Lys	CCA Pro	. TTG Leu	AAA Lys	TCT Ser 585	Thr	TCI Ser	CTI	TCA Ser	CTG Leu 590	1776	
TTT Phe	TAT Tyr	'AAA	AAA Lys	GTG Val 595	Tyr	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	GCC Ala	TAT Tyr 600	Leu	CGG Arg	CTA Leu	AAT Asn	ACA Thr	CTT Leu	1824	
TGT Cys	' GAA Glu	CGC Arg	CTT Leu 610	Leu	TCT Ser	GAG Glu	CAC His	CCA Pro 615	Glu	TTA Leu	GAA Glu	CAT His	Ile 620	Ile	TGG Trp	1872	
ACC Thr	CTT Leu	TTC Phe 625	Gln	CAC His	ACC Thr	CTG Leu	CAG Gln 630	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr	GAA Glu	CTC Leu 635	Met	AGA Arg	GAC Asp	1920	
AGG Arg	CAT His 640	Leu	GAC Asp	CAA Gln	ATT Ile	ATG Met 645	ATG Met	TGT Cys	TCC Ser	ATG Met	TAT Tyr 650	GGC Gly	ATA Ile	TGC Cys	AAA Lys	1968	
GTG Val 655	AAG Lys	AAT Asn	ATA Ile	GAC Asp	CTT Leu 660	AAA Lys	TTC Phe	AAA Lys	ATC Ile	ATT Ile 665	GTA Val	ACA Thr	GCA Ala	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys 670	2016	
GAT Asp	CTT Leu	CCT Pro	CAT His	GCT Ala 675	GTT Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	TTC Phe 680	AAA Lys	CGT Arg	GTT Val	TTG Leu	ATC Ile 685	AAA Lys	2064	
GAA Glu	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	TAT Tyr 690	GAT Asp	TCT Ser	ATT Ile	ATA Ile	GTA Val 695	TTC Phe	TAT Tyr	AAC Asn	TCG Ser	GTC Val 700	TTC Phe	ATG Met	2112	
CAG Gln	AGA Arg	CTG Leu 705	AAA Lys	ACA Thr	AAT Asn	ATT Ile	TTG Leu 710	CAG Gln	TAT Tyr	GCT Ala	TCC Ser	ACC Thr 715	AGG Arg	CCC Pro	CCT Pro	2160	
ACC Thr	TTG Leu 720	TCA Ser	CCA Pro	ATA Ile	CCT Pro	CAC His 725	ATT Ile	CCT Pro	CGA Arg	AGC Ser	CCT Pro 730	TAC Tyr	AAG Lys	TTT Phe	CCT Pro	2208	
AGT Ser 735	TCA Ser	CCC Pro	TTA Leu	CGG Arg	ATT Ile 740	CCT Pro	GGA Gly	GGG Gly	AAC Asn	ATC Ile 745	TAT Tyr	ATT Ile	TCA Ser	CCC Pro	CTG Leu 750	2256	
AAG Lys	AGT Ser	CCA Pro	TAT Tyr	AAA Lys 755	ATT Ile	TCA Ser	GAA Glu	GGT Gly	CTG Leu 760	CCA Pro	ACA Thr	CCA Pro	ACA Thr	AAA Lys 765	ATG Met	2304	
ACT Thr	CCA Pro	AGA Arg	TCA Ser 770	AGA Arg	ATC Ile	TTA Leu	Val	TCA Ser 775	ATT Ile	GGT Gly	GAA Glu	TCA Ser	TTC Phe 780	GGG Gly	ACT Thr	2352	

TCT GAG AAG TTC CAG AAA ATA AAT CAG ATG GTA TGT AAC AGC GAC CGT Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg 785 790 795	2400
GTG CTC AAA AGA AGT GCT GAA GGA AGC AAC CCT CCT AAA CCA CTG AAA Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys 800 805 810	2448
AAA CTA CGC TTT GAT ATT GAA GGA TCA GAT GAA GCA GAT GGA AGT AAA Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys 815 820 825 830	2496
CAT CTC CCA GGA GAG TCC AAA TTT CAG CAG AAA CTG GCA GAA ATG ACT His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr 835 840 845	2544
TCT ACT CGA ACA CGA ATG CAA AAG CAG AAA ATG AAT GAT AGC ATG GAT Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp 850 855	2592
ACC TCA AAC AAG GAA GAG AAA TGAGGATCTC AGGACCTTGG TGGACACTGT Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 865	2643
GTACACCTCT GGATTCATTG TCTCTCACAG ATGTGACTGT ATAACTTTCC CAGGTTCTGT	2703
TTATGGCCAC ATTTAATATC TTCAGCTCTT TTTGTGGATA TAAAATGTGC AGATGCAATT	2763
GTTTGGGTGA TTCCTAAGCC ACTTGAAATG TTAGTCATTG TTATTTATAC AAGATTGAAA	2823
ATCTTGTGTA AATCCTGCCA TTTAAAAAGT TGTAGCAGAT TGTTTCCTCT TCCAAAGTAA	2883
AATTGCTGTG CTTTATGGAT AGTAAGAATG GCCCTAGAGT GGGAGTCCTG ATAACCCAGG	2943
CCTGTCTGAC TACTTTGCCT TCTTTTGTAG CATATAGGTG ATGTTTGCTC TTGTTTTAT	3003
TAATTTATAT GTATATTTT TTAATTTAAC ATGAACACCC TTAGAAAATG TGTCCTATCT	3063
ATCTTCCAAA TGCAATTTGA TTGACTGCCC ATTCACCAAA ATTATCCTGA ACTCTTCTGC	3123
AAAAATGGAT ATTATTAGAA ATTAGAAAAA AATTACTAAT TTTACACATT AGATTTTATT	3183
TTACTATTGG AATCTGATAT ACTGTGTGCT TGTTTTATAA AATTTTGCTT TTAATTAAAT	3243
AAAAGCTGGA AGCAAAGTAT AACCATATGA TACTATCATA CTACTGAAAC AGATTTCATA	3303
CCTCAGAATG TAAAAGAACT TACTGATTAT TTTCTTCATC CAACTTATGT TTTTAAATGA	3363
GGATTATTGA TAGT	3377

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:
  - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
    - (A) LENGTH: 869 amino acids
    - (B) TYPE: amino acid
    - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
  - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
  - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:
- Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15
- Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30
- Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45
- Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60
- Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys 65 70 75 80
- Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 85 90 95
- Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu
  100 105 110
- Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val
- His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val
- Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 145 150 155 160
- Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 165 170 175
- Pro Ser Ser Ser Met Val Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg 180 185 190
- Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu 195 200 205
- Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys 210 215 220

Asn Ile Asp Glu Val Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe 225 230 Met Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu 245 250 Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu 265 Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser 275 Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp 295 Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met 310 315 Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln 325 330 Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro 340 345 Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys 360 Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser 370 375 Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser 390 400 Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys 410 Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu 420 425 Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp 435 440 Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu 470 475 Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His 485 490 Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp 500 505

- Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu 515 520 525
- Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala 530 535 540
- Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr 545 550 555 560
- Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala 565 570 575
- Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr 580 585 590
- Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu 595 600 605
- Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu 610 615 620
- Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His 625 630 635 640
- Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys 645 650 655
- Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu 660 665 670
- Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu 675 680 685
- Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg 690 695 700
- Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu 705 710 715 720
- Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser 725 730 735
- Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser 740 745 750
- Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro 755 760 765
- Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu
  770 780
- Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu 785 790 795 800

805 810 815	
Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu 820 825 830	
Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr 835 840 845	
Arg Thr Arg Met Gln Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser 850 855 860	
Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 865	
(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:	
<ul><li>(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:</li><li>(A) LENGTH: 3383 base pairs</li><li>(B) TYPE: nucleic acid</li><li>(C) STRANDEDNESS: single</li><li>(D) TOPOLOGY: linear</li></ul>	
(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 72619	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:	
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:  CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	48
CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	<b>48</b> 96
CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	
CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	96
CGCGTC ATG CCG CCC AAA ACC CCC CGA AAA ACG GCC GCC	96 144

			GGA Gly 100							33	36
			ACT Thr							38	34
-			TTT Phe							43	32
			ATG Met					_		48	30
			AAA Lys							52	28
			TCG Ser 180							57	76
			ATC Ile							62	24
			CTG Leu						_	67	72
			AAA Lys							72	20
			AAT Asn							76	58
			CTT Leu 260							81	16
			GCA Ala							86	54
			GAC Asp							91	12

		GAG Glu						960
		ACT Thr						1008
		TCA Ser 340						1056
		GAA Glu						1104
		AAA Lys						1152
		CGA Arg						1200
		CTT Leu						1248
		CTG Leu 420						1296
		GTT Val						1344
		GGA Gly						1392
		GCC Ala						1440
		AAC Asn						1488
		ATC Ile 500						1536

		ATT Ile						1584
		GCT Ala						1632
		ATG Met						1680
		CGT Arg						1728
		CAG Gln 580						1776
		AAA Lys						1824
		CTT Leu						1872
		CAG Gln						1920
		GAC Asp						1968
		ATA Ile 660						2016
		CAT His						2064
		TAT Tyr						2112
		AAA Lys						2160

									CAC His								2208
		720					725					730			_	-	
									CCT Pro								2256
	735					740	3			017	745	11011	110	- y -	116	750	
									TCA								2304
	PIO	ьеи	пуѕ	ser	755	TYL	ьys	тте	Ser	760	GIY	Leu	Pro	Thr	Pro 765	Thr	
									TTA								2352
	Lys	Met	Thr	Pro 770	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ile	Leu 775	Val	Ser	Ile	Gly	Glu 780	Ser	Phe	
	GGG	ACT	TCT	GAG	AAG	TTC	CAG	AAA	ATA	AAT	CAG	ATG	GTA	TGT	AAC	AGC	2400
									Ile								
	GAC	CGT	GTG	СТС	ΔΔΔ	AGA	ልርተ	CCT	GAA	GGA	አርሮ	አአሮ		CCT	71 71 71	CCA	2440
							Ser		Glu			Asn					2448
							805					810					
									GAA Glu								2496
	815					820					825					830	
									AAA Lys								2544
		•			835	1			-12	840	<b></b>	0111	цур	ыси	845	Giù	
									CAA								2592
	icc	1111	per	850	Arg	T11T	Arg	Mec	Gln 855	гуѕ	GIII	ьуѕ	мет	860	Asp	Ser	
Ī	ATG	GAT	ACC	TCA	AAC	AAG	GAA	GAG	AAA	TGAG	GATO	TC A	GGAC	CTTC	iG		2639
F	viet	Asp	7nr 865	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu 870	Lys								
7	rgga	CACT	GT G	TACA	CCTC	T GG	ATTC	'ATTG	TCT	'CTCA	CAG	ATGT	'GACT	GT A	TAAC	TTTCC	2699
(	CAGG	TTCT	GT I	TATG	GCCA	.C AT	TTAA	TATO	TTC	AGCT	CTT	TTTG	TGGA	TA I	'AAAA	TGTGC	2759
I	\GAT	GCAA	TT G	TTTG	GGTG	A TT	CCTA	AGCC	ACT	'TGAA	ATG	TTAG	TCAT	TG I	TATT	TATAC	2819
I	\AGA	TTGA	AA A	TCTT	GTGT	A AA	TCCT	GCCA	TTT	AAAA	AGT	TGTA	.GCAG	AT I	'GTTT	CCTCT	2879
																TCCTG	
																TGCTC	
																AAATG	
	_									1.	. 2626	AULF	-1CMC	CC 1	THCH	HAALG	3059

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TGTCCTATCT	ATCTTCCAAA	TGCAATTTGA	TTGACTGCCC	ATTCACCAAA	ATTATCCTGA	3119
ACTCTTCTGC	AAAAATGGAT	ATTATTAGAA	ATTAGAAAAA	AATTACTAAT	TTTACACATT	3179
AGATTTTATT	TTACTATTGG	AATCTGATAT	ACTGTGTGCT	TGTTTTATAA	AATTTTGCTT	3239
TTAATTAAAT	AAAAGCTGGA	AGCAAAGTAT	AACCATATGA	TACTATCATA	CTACTGAAAC	3299
AGATTTCATA	CCTCAGAATG	TAAAAGAACT	TACTGATTAT	TTTCTTCATC	CAACTTATGT	3359
PTTTAAATGA	GGATTATTGA	TAGT				3383
(2) INFORM	ATION FOR SE	Q ID NO:49:	:			
(i)	(B) TYPE:	IARACTERISTI TH: 871 amir amino acid LOGY: linear	no acids l			

## (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

## (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

Met	Pro	Pro	Lys	Thr	Pro	Arg	Lys	Thr	Ala	Ala	Thr	Ala	Ala	Ala	Ala
1				5					10					15	

Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30

Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60

Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys 65 70 75 80

Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 85 90 95

Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Asp Glu 100 105 110

Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 115 120 125

His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 130 135 140

Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 145 150 155 160

Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys Thr Gly Ser Asn Ser Leu Gly Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arg Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe 

Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys

Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn

Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu 455 Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys 470 475 Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys 490 Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu 500 505 Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His 520 Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr 535 Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Gly 545 550 555 560 Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr 565 Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu 585 Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu 595 600 Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp 610 615 Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp 630 635 Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys 650 Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys 660 665 Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met 695 Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro 705 710 715 720 Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro

per	261	FIO	740	AIG	TTE	PIO	GIY	745	ASII	TTE	тАт	TTE	750	PIO	ьеu	
Lys	Ser	Pro 755	Tyr	Lys	Ile	Ser	Glu 760	Gly	Leu	Pro	Thr	Pro 765	Thr	Lys	Met	
Thr	Pro 770	Arg	Ser	Arg	Ile	Leu 775	Val	Ser	Ile	Gly	Glu 780	Ser	Phe	Gly	Thr	
Ser 785	Glu	Lys	Phe	Gln	Lys 790	Ile	Asn	Gln	Met	Val 795	Cys	Asn	Ser	Asp	Arg 800	
Val	Leu	Lys	Arg	Ser 805	Ala	Glu	Gly	Ser	Asn 810	Pro	Pro	Lys	Pro	Leu 815	Lys	
Lys	Leu	Arg	Phe 820	Asp	Ile	Glu	Gly	Ser 825	Asp	Glu	Ala	Asp	Gly 830	Ser	Lys	
His	Leu	Pro 835	Gly	Glu	Ser	Lys	Phe 840	Gln	Gln	Lys	Leu	Ala 845	Glu	Met	Thr	
Ser	Thr 850	Arg	Thr	Arg	Met	Gln 855	Lys	Gln	Lys	Met	Asn 860	Asp	Ser	Met	Asp	
Thr 865	Ser	Asn	Lys	Glu	Glu 870	Lys										
(2)	INF	ORMAT	rion	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:50	):								
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:  (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  (A) LENGTH: 3554 base pairs  (B) TYPE: nucleic acid  (C) STRANDEDNESS: single  (D) TOPOLOGY: linear															
	(ix)		A) NA	ME/I	ŒY: [ON:	CDS 72	2790									
	(xi)	SEÇ	QUENC	CE DE	ESCRI	PTIC	N: S	SEQ I	ID NO	50:50:	:					
CGC		ATG ( Met I 1														48
		GCC Ala														96
		CCA Pro														144

						GAA Glu										192	
						CAT His										240	
						GAT Asp 85										288	
						ATC Ile										336	
						TTT Phe										384	
						AAC Asn										432	
Lys	Val	Asp 145	Asn	Ala	Met	TCA Ser	Arg 150	Leu	Leu	Lys	Lys	Tyr 155	Asp	Val	Leu	480	
						TTG Leu 165										528	
						ATA Ile										576	
						ACA Thr										624	
						GTG Val										672	
						CTC Leu										720	
						CCC Pro 245										768	

	AAC Asn							816
	ATT Ile							864
	AAT Asn 290							912
	GTA Val							960
	GAA Glu							1008
	GAT Asp							1056
	CAG Gln							1104
	CCT Pro 370							1152
	ATG Met							1200
	TCC Ser							1248
	AGA Arg							1296
	GTG Val							1344
	GTT Val 450							1392

			GAA Glu														1440
			TTT Phe														1488
			TAT Tyr														1536
			TTC Phe														1584
			AAA Lys 530														1632
			ATG Met														1680
			GCA Ala														1728
			GAC Asp														1776
			CTT Leu														1824
CTT Leu	TCT Ser	CCT Pro	GTA Val 610	AGA Arg	TCT Ser	CCA Pro	AAG Lys	AAA Lys 615	AAA Lys	GGT Gly	TCA Ser	ACT Thr	ACG Thr 620	CGT Arg	GTA Val		1872
			GCA Ala														1920
			TTG Leu														1968
			GCC Ala													:	2016

	CAC His								2064
	CAG Gln								2112
	ATG Met 705								2160
	TTC Phe								2208
 	GAG Glu								2256
	ATA Ile								2304
	TTG Leu								2352
	ATT Ile 785								2400
	GGA Gly								2448
	GAA Glu								2496
	GTA Val								2544
	AAT Asn								2592
	GGA Gly 865								2640

														GGA Gly			2688
														ACA Thr			2736
														AAG Lys 925			2784
GAG Glu		TGA	GGAT(	CTC A	AGGA(	CCTT	G TO	GAC	ACTG	r gta	ACAC	CTCT	GGA	TTCA!	ΓTG		2840
TCTC	CTCAC	CAG I	ATGT	GACTO	FT A	TAAC'	TTCC	CAC	GTT(	CTGT	TTA	rggco	CAC	ATTT	AATATC	?	2900
TTCA	\GCT(	CTT '	TTTG:	rgga:	TA T	AAAA:	rgtgo	C AG	ATGC	AATT	GTT:	rggg:	ГGА	TTCC	TAAGCO	:	2960
ACTI	'GAA	ATG '	TTAG:	rcat:	rg T'	TATT:	TATAC	C AA	GATTO	AAA	ATC:	rtgt(	ЗТА	AATC	CTGCCA	1	3020
TTTA	AAAA	AGT '	IGTA	GCAG!	AT TO	GTTT(	CCTCI	TC	CAAA	AATE	AAT	rgcto	GTG	CTTT	ATGGAT	<b>.</b>	3080
AGTA	AGAZ	ATG (	GCCC:	ragao	FT G	GGAG:	CCTO	ATA	AACC	CAGG	CCT	TCT	GAC	TACT	FTGCCT	:	3140
TCTT	TTG	rag (	CATA	ragg:	rg A'	IGTT.	rgctc	TTC	3TTTT	TAT	TAAT	TTAT	rat	GTAT	ATTTTT	•	3200
TTAA	TTTZ	AAC A	ATGAZ	ACAC	CC T	TAGA/	AAATO	TG:	rcct2	ATCT	ATC	rtcc	AAA	TGCA	ATTTGA	<u> </u>	3260
TTGA	CTGC	ccc i	ATTC	ACCA!	AA A	TTATO	CCTGA	A AC	rctto	CTGC	AAA	AATGO	GAT	ATTA:	rtagaa	1	3320
ATTA	GAAZ	AAA A	AATTA	ACTA	AT T	TTAC	CATI	' AG	ATTT	TTAT	TTAC	CTAT	rgg	AATC:	IGATAI	:	3380
ACTO	TGTO	GCT T	rgtt:	TAT <i>I</i>	AA AA	ATTT	rgct1	TT	AATTA	TAA	AAA	AGCTO	<b>G</b> A	AGCAZ	AAGTAI		3440
AACC	'ATA'	rga '	FACT	ATCAT	TA C'	ract(	SAAAC	C AG	ATTTC	CATA	CCT	CAGA	ATG	TAAAI	AGAACT	:	3500
TACT	'GAT'	CAT '	rrrc:	rrcat	ra az	AACT	CATGI	TTT	TAAZ	ATGA	CGAT	רידאייי	ГGА	TAGT			3554

## (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
  - (A) LENGTH: 928 amino acids
  - (B) TYPE: amino acid
  - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

Met Pro Pro Lys Thr Pro Arg Lys Thr Ala Ala Thr Ala Ala Ala Ala 1 5 10 15

- Ala Ala Glu Pro Pro Ala Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Glu Glu Asp 20 25 30
- Pro Glu Gln Asp Ser Gly Pro Glu Asp Leu Pro Leu Val Arg Leu Glu 35 40 45
- Phe Glu Glu Thr Glu Glu Pro Asp Phe Thr Ala Leu Cys Gln Lys Leu 50 55 60
- Lys Ile Pro Asp His Val Arg Glu Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Trp Glu Lys 65 70 75 80
- Val Ser Ser Val Asp Gly Val Leu Gly Gly Tyr Ile Gln Lys Lys 85 90 95
- Glu Leu Trp Gly Ile Cys Ile Phe Ile Ala Ala Val Asp Leu Gly Asp 100 105 110
- Met Ser Phe Thr Phe Thr Glu Leu Gln Lys Asn Ile Glu Ile Ser Val 115 120 125
- His Lys Phe Phe Asn Leu Leu Lys Glu Ile Asp Thr Ser Thr Lys Val 130 135 140
- Asp Asn Ala Met Ser Arg Leu Leu Lys Lys Tyr Asp Val Leu Phe Ala 145 150 155 160
- Leu Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Arg Thr Cys Glu Leu Ile Tyr Leu Thr Gln 165 170 175
- Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Thr Glu Ile Asn Ser Ala Leu Val Leu Lys 180 185 190
- Val Ser Trp Ile Thr Phe Leu Leu Ala Lys Gly Glu Val Leu Gln Met 195 200 205
- Glu Asp Asp Leu Val Ile Ser Phe Gln Leu Met Leu Cys Val Leu Asp 210 215 220
- Tyr Phe Ile Lys Leu Ser Pro Pro Met Leu Leu Lys Glu Pro Tyr Lys 225 230 235 240
- Thr Ala Val Ile Pro Ile Asn Gly Ser Pro Arg Thr Pro Arg Arg Gly
  245 250 255
- Gln Asn Arg Ser Ala Arg Ile Ala Lys Gln Leu Glu Asn Asp Thr Arg 260 265 270
- Ile Ile Glu Val Leu Cys Lys Glu His Glu Cys Asn Ile Asp Glu Val 275 280 285
- Lys Asn Val Tyr Phe Lys Asn Phe Ile Pro Phe Met Asn Ser Leu Gly 290 295 300

Leu Val Thr Ser Asn Gly Leu Pro Glu Val Glu Asn Leu Ser Lys Arg Tyr Glu Glu Ile Tyr Leu Lys Asn Lys Asp Leu Asp Ala Arg Leu Phe Leu Asp His Asp Lys Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Ser Ile Asp Ser Phe Glu Thr Gln Arg Thr Pro Arg Lys Ser Asn Leu Asp Glu Glu Val Asn Val Ile Pro Pro His Thr Pro Val Arg Thr Val Met Asn Thr Ile Gln Gln Leu Met Met Ile Leu Asn Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Pro Ser Glu Asn Leu Ile Ser Tyr Phe Asn Asn Cys Thr Val Asn Pro Lys Glu Ser Ile Leu Lys Arq Val Lys Asp Ile Gly Tyr Ile Phe Lys Glu Lys Phe Ala Lys Ala Val Gly Gln Gly Cys Val Glu Ile Gly Ser Gln Arg Tyr Lys Leu Gly Val Arg Leu Tyr Tyr Arg Val Met Glu Ser Met Leu Lys Ser Glu Glu Glu Arg Leu Ser Ile Gln Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Leu Asn Asp Asn Ile Phe His Met Ser Leu Leu Ala Cys Ala Leu Glu Val Val Met Ala Thr Tyr Ser Arg Ser Thr Ser Gln Asn Leu Asp Ser Gly Thr Asp Leu Ser Phe Pro Trp Ile Leu Asn Val Leu Asn Leu Lys Ala Phe Asp Phe Tyr Lys Val Ile Glu Ser Phe Ile Lys Ala Glu Gly Asn Leu Thr Arg Glu Met Ile Lys His Leu Glu Arg Cys Glu His Arg Ile Met Glu Ser Leu Ala Trp Leu Ser Asp Ser Pro Leu Phe Asp Leu Ile Lys Gln Ser Lys Asp Arg Glu Gly Pro Thr Asp His Leu Glu Ser Ala Cys Pro Leu

- Asn Leu Pro Leu Gln Asn Asn His Thr Ala Ala Asp Met Tyr Leu Ser 595 600 605
- Pro Val Arg Ser Pro Lys Lys Lys Gly Ser Thr Thr Arg Val Asn Ser 610 615 620
- Thr Ala Asn Ala Glu Thr Gln Ala Thr Ser Ala Phe Gln Thr Gln Lys 625 630 635 640
- Pro Leu Lys Ser Thr Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Tyr Lys Lys Val Tyr Arg 645 650 655
- Leu Ala Tyr Leu Arg Leu Asn Thr Leu Cys Glu Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu 660 665 670
- His Pro Glu Leu Glu His Ile Ile Trp Thr Leu Phe Gln His Thr Leu 675 680 685
- Gln Asn Glu Tyr Glu Leu Met Arg Asp Arg His Leu Asp Gln Ile Met 690 695 700
- Met Cys Ser Met Tyr Gly Ile Cys Lys Val Lys Asn Ile Asp Leu Lys 705 710 715 720
- Phe Lys Ile Ile Val Thr Ala Tyr Lys Asp Leu Pro His Ala Val Gln 725 730 735
- Glu Thr Phe Lys Arg Val Leu Ile Lys Glu Glu Glu Tyr Asp Ser Ile 740 745 750
- Ile Val Phe Tyr Asn Ser Val Phe Met Gln Arg Leu Lys Thr Asn Ile 755 760 765
- Leu Gln Tyr Ala Ser Thr Arg Pro Pro Thr Leu Ser Pro Ile Pro His
  770 780
- Ile Pro Arg Ser Pro Tyr Lys Phe Pro Ser Ser Pro Leu Arg Ile Pro 785 790 795 800
- Gly Gly Asn Ile Tyr Ile Ser Pro Leu Lys Ser Pro Tyr Lys Ile Ser 805 810 815
- Glu Gly Leu Pro Thr Pro Thr Lys Met Thr Pro Arg Ser Arg Ile Leu 820 825 830
- Val Ser Ile Gly Glu Ser Phe Gly Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Gln Lys Ile 835 840 845
- Asn Gln Met Val Cys Asn Ser Asp Arg Val Leu Lys Arg Ser Ala Glu 850 855 860
- Gly Ser Asn Pro Pro Lys Pro Leu Lys Lys Leu Arg Phe Asp Ile Glu 865 870 875 880

Gly Ser Asp Glu Ala Asp Gly Ser Lys His Leu Pro Gly Glu Ser Lys 885 890 895

Phe Gln Gln Lys Leu Ala Glu Met Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Arg Met Gln 900 905 910

Lys Gln Lys Met Asn Asp Ser Met Asp Thr Ser Asn Lys Glu Glu Lys 915 920 925